Canadian Imports of Horticultural Products

FAS M-226 FEBRUARY 1971
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

FOREWORD

Canada has been and continues to be the No. 1 import market for a wide array of U.S. horticultural products. As has been so evident in other major importing countries of the world, the tempo of competition within the Canadian market has increased appreciably in recent years.

The purpose of this report is to provide an insight into what has happened to the U.S. position in the Canadian import market over time. This study was conducted on a commodity-by-commodity basis covering the 10-year period 1960 to 1969. In view of the increasing uncertainties of our exports to Western Europe, the Canadian market must assume an even more critical role in the years ahead.

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By Henry Dueringer

INTRODUCTION

The importance of Canada as a substantial market for horticultural products cannot be overemphasized. Although the Canadian population numbers only around 20 million, and the labor force about 9 million, the country has a living standard that keeps its consumption of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables at a high level. Although Canadian farmers and processors supply a large proportion of the horticultural products consumed by their countrymen, demand is considerably greater than supply.

The United States is the number-one supplier of Canada's imported horticultural products, and Canada is the United States number-one buyer. In the last decade, Canada has consistently accounted for over 40 percent of U.S. horticultural exports. The value of these exports in 1969 was over $200 million, representing 44 percent of the total value of U.S. horticultural exports in that year.

While the percentage of U.S. horticultural exports going to Canada has remained high, Canada's imports from the United States have not experienced the same rate of growth as have its imports from other suppliers. That is to say, although Canada is still the recipient of between 40 and 50 percent of U.S. horticultural exports, its import market shows a declining percentage share originating from the United States. Other suppliers have moved aggressively into the Canadian market, and, generally, their exports are increasing faster than those from the United States. Many of these same countries have also become prominent suppliers to the U.S. market.

COMPETITIVE CHANGES IN THE 1960'S

U.S. exporters of horticultural products to the Canadian market today are facing much greater competition from a larger number of suppliers than they did 10 years ago. This heightened competition resulted from a number of developments during the decade of the sixties.

One of the leading factors was the pressing need for foreign exchange in some of the less-developed countries. In order to acquire foreign exchange, government planners in these nations encouraged horticultural pursuits, which provide attractive returns per unit of labor. The growing of horticultural products was additionally attractive because it helped relieve burdensome surpluses of the more traditional agricultural products cultivated in these countries.

At the same time, the growing affluence of the developed countries made importing countries like Canada increasingly inviting targets for horticultural exports, while exporting countries like the United States faced inflation and its accompanying rise in production costs. With low wage rates and large labor supplies, the less-developed countries were prompted to expand their production and exports.

Erosion of the U.S. advantage in volume of production was accompanied by a whittling away of its edge on quality and marketing know-how. Through private investment and the aid of individual governments and international agencies, technological advances and marketing techniques spread from the developed to the developing countries. By the end of the 1960's, the once-commanding U.S. lead in marketing and quality had largely disappeared.

The changing competitive nature of the Canadian market was not only a result of inroads by some of the developing countries. Preferential trading arrangements were also a major contributor.

With creation of the European Community, producers in member countries were encouraged to expand

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The author was employed by the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, during the summer of 1970.

their output, protected by the Community's import levies. Toward the close of the decade, there were signs that a number of traditional suppliers to the Community were being forced to turn their attention to other markets, with Canada a likely candidate.

More important than creation of the European Community, in terms of the Canadian market, was the British Commonwealth preferential trading scheme. Its effects on Canadian horticultural imports were largely minimal until about the mid-1960's, when Southern Hemisphere countries with Commonwealth tariff preferences—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—began to expand production, improve quality, and increase exports of horticultural products. These countries have directed increasing quantities of their exports to their fellow Commonwealth member, Canada.

Other factors of a more temporary and irregular nature have also contributed to the change in the competitive climate of the Canadian import market. Foremost among these has been the weather. Unfavorable growing conditions, like freezes in Florida, have proved advantageous to countries looking for markets for their expanding horticultural outputs.

Several countries stand out as having made significant inroads into the Canadian market for horticultural products during the 1960's.

Mexico has made large gains in frozen strawberries and orange juice concentrate, both frozen and nonfrozen. This country has also had notable success in marketing fresh vegetables in Canada. Since Mexico is primarily a winter-spring producer and supplier of fresh produce, its produce has met minimal competition from Canadian supplies, except for limited greenhouse production.

Australia, operating under preferential trade arrangements, has substantially increased its exports of canned fruits, especially peaches and pears.

Three suppliers of canned vegetables have used lower production costs to advantage in moving into the Canadian market: Taiwan with asparagus and mushrooms, Spain with tomatoes, and Portugal with tomato paste.

Other suppliers whose market shares rose notably in the last decade are Iran and Iraq (dried dates), South Africa (raisins), the Philippines (pineapple), and Italy (shelled almonds).

THE SITUATION BY COMMODITY

Fresh fruits

Imports of fresh fruits often are a residual source of supply to Canadian production and, therefore, normally vary inversely with domestic production. Nevertheless, imports have shown sustained growth over the last decade.

Imports of fresh fruit into Canada rose to over $114 million in 1969, a 67-percent increase in value over 1960 imports. Most individual fresh fruits showed moderate-to-substantial import growth during the decade. The United States generally held its own or slightly increased its share of the market. Imports of fresh fruits from the United States reached $101 million in 1969, an increase of about 65 percent over the 1960 level. Thus, the growth of fresh fruit imports from the United States has about kept pace with the growth of imports from other suppliers.

In a few instances, fresh fruit imports have been declining and/or the U.S. share has been declining. The latter phenomenon usually has been the result of preferential tariff arrangements.

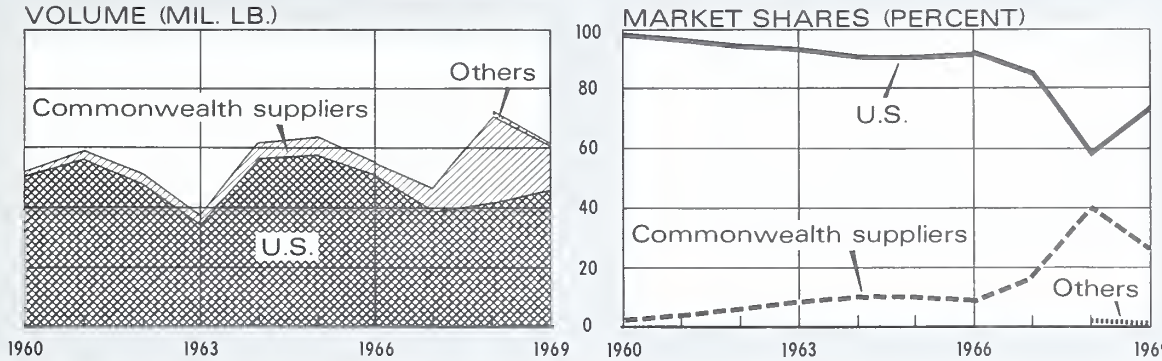
Apples.—Total imports into Canada increased moderately over the last 10 years. As evidenced by the erratic nature of the import market, imports compete with domestic production. Canada also exports apples in substantial volume. Trade flows both ways between the United States and Canada, with the dominant trade flow in a given year determined by the crop size in each country.

U.S. exports to Canada declined during the decade, both in absolute volume and in percentage terms. Thus, the increase in the volume of Canadian apple imports over the decade resulted from increased marketings by other suppliers, predominantly Southern Hemisphere countries.

These countries—primarily South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand—increased production in the 1960's, and, with the uncertainties of the EC as an export outlet, actively sought new markets toward the close of the decade. The North American market thus became a target for late winter-early spring shipments from the Southern Hemisphere.

Grapes.—Canadian imports showed a substantial increase during the last decade. Imports rose from 172 million pounds in 1960 to a high of 279 million in 1969. Since the U.S. share of Canada's imports varied only between 99 percent in 1960 and 97 percent in 1969, U.S. marketings accounted for most of the large absolute increase. Both South Africa and Chile made gains in the import market in absolute terms, but by the end of the

Canadian Imports of Fresh Apples



decade, neither supplied as much as 2 percent of total imports.

Grapefruit.—Canadian imports of fresh grapefruit were erratic during the 1960's. The unpredictable nature of this market was largely a reflection of the U.S. supply-price situation. The United States held 98-99 percent of the market, so that short supplies in the United States because of heavy frost damage coincided with a decline of U.S. exports to Canada. Supplies from South Africa and Mexico have shown some upward tendency in recent years although the volume has been relatively small.

Oranges.—Despite some year-to-year ups and downs, total imports of fresh oranges, mandarines, and tangerines increased slightly from 384 million pounds in 1960 to a record high of 443 million pounds in 1969.

There were a half-dozen principal suppliers in this market, each of whom was subject to erratic changes in its market share from year to year. The United States was the largest supplier, with a share ranging from 69 percent in 1963 to 80 percent in 1967. Israel's share ranged from 2 percent to 6 percent during the decade; South Africa's, from 6 percent to 13 percent; Japan's, from 7 percent to 10 percent; Mexico's, from 2 percent to 7 percent; and Brazil's, from 0.5 percent to 3 percent.

Like the market for grapefruit, this market seemed to be supply-price oriented. In a given year, some exporting nations had ample supplies, reasonable prices, and increasing exports; others had short supplies, high prices, and declining exports. The following year saw the same situation, but often with different surplus and deficit producing areas. Thus, the market shares of the primary exporters shifted back and forth.

Pears.—Pear imports showed little change between 1960 and 1968. However, the 1969 import figure was almost double that of 1968, with most of the increase in U.S. pears. The United States lost some of its market over the course of the decade, going from a 96-percent share in 1960 to an 86-percent share in 1969. South Africa made the largest strides, rising from none of the market in 1960 to an 8-percent share in 1969. South Africa is now the United States primary competitor in this market. Australia and New Zealand exported in small quantities, each usually taking from 1 to 3 percent of the market. Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa all had preferential duty arrangements, though the effect of these preferences on their sales of pears to Canada is not yet clear cut.

Pineapples.—Canadian imports of fresh pineapples present a rather unusual situation. This market shows the complete demise of one country as a market force, and the sharp rise of another supplier.

Following the change in the political climate in Cuba as the 1960's began, Cuba's share of the Canadian market declined from 72 percent in 1960 to 9 percent in 1969. At the same time, Puerto Rico began a spectacular rise. Imports from Puerto Rico were less than a million pounds in 1960, but by 1969 they had increased to over 3 million pounds, 46 percent of the market.

Cuba's sharp decline also aided U.S. exports, which doubled in the 10-year period. The United States held 31 percent of the Canadian import market in 1969. Mexico had a small share during the decade, usually around 3-4 percent.

Strawberries.—Fresh strawberry imports into Canada remained about constant during the 1960's. The United States had complete control of the market as the decade began; this dominant position was eroded slightly, but steadily, in the last few years of the decade by imports from Mexico. As the decade closed, Mexico controlled 4 percent of the market.

Shipments from April 1 to September 1 were dutiable at the rate of 1-3/5 cents per pound for a maximum of 6 weeks, and 10 percent otherwise. This period coincided with the time of heaviest U.S. shipments. Most Mexican shipments arrived between October and April, which was the duty-free period.

Cantaloupes.—Imports of cantaloupes remained quite constant from 1960 through 1966. In 1967-69, however, imports increased dramatically and totaled 58 million pounds in 1969, compared with 38 million in 1966. Most of the increased volume imported came from the United States, which helped this country to increase its market share from 74 percent in 1966 to 84 percent in 1969. Mexico was the only other supplier worthy of note in this market. Mexico's position declined during the last three years of the decade, both in terms of market share and in absolute volume. Imports from the United States closely paralleled Canadian domestic production in seasonality.

Other melons.—Imports of other melons (watermelons and honeydews) showed a moderate increase during the decade despite rather sharp annual variations. The market shares of the four main suppliers remained quite stable. The United States held around 90 percent of the market over the 10 years; Mexico, 8 percent; and Spain and Chile, about 1 percent each. U.S. exports dominated the summer market; those from Mexico, the late spring market; and those from Spain, the late fall and early winter market. Chile's exports were spread out from late winter through the summer.

Other fresh fruits.—The volume of most other fresh fruits imported into Canada increased slightly during the 1960's, with almost total U.S. domination of the market. Exceptions were imports of *nectarines* and *cherries,* which increased fourfold over the decade, and those of *apricots,* which tripled. Imports of cranberries declined, a reflection of increased Canadian output.

Canned fruits

Imports of canned fruits showed a substantial increase during the 1960's. The value of Canada's canned fruit imports was $32 million in 1969, 88 percent above the value of 1960 imports.

The most dramatic change in the canned fruit picture was the decline of the United States as the dominant supplier. The value of canned fruit imports from the United States rose to $18 million in 1969 compared to $12 million in 1960. This represents an increase of only 45 percent, compared to the 88-percent total given above.

The decline of the U.S. position can be attributed largely to the invasion of the Canadian canned fruit market by two Commonwealth suppliers, Australia and South Africa. Both nations were accorded preferential tariff treatment for a number of canned items.

Apricots.—Imports increased from approximately 5.5 million pounds in 1960 to 8 million in 1969. During this period, the U.S. volume exported to Canada declined more than 50 percent. The U.S. share of the market dropped from 47 percent in 1960 to 13 percent in 1969.

Australia and South Africa both have preferential trade agreements with Canada for this product. Australia is accorded a preferential rate of 0.5 cents per pound under the Australian Trade Agreement. Under the terms of the South African Trade Agreement, South Africa is assessed an import duty of 1 cent per pound. This contrasts with the Most-Favored-Nation rate of 2.5 cents per pound imposed on the United States and other noncommonwealth suppliers.

As might be expected, Australia and South Africa made the largest gains in this market from 1960-1969. South Africa, which already held a sizable market share of 42 percent in 1960, increased its share to 52 percent during the decade. Australia's share increased at an even faster rate, going from 10 percent in 1960 to 25 percent in 1969, after experiencing a record high of 53 percent in 1967.

Fruit cocktail.—Total imports of canned fruit cocktail increased from around 40 million pounds in 1960 to 52 million in 1969. The largest part of this growth resulted from increasing Australian supplies. U.S. volume increased from 39 million pounds in 1960 to 44 million in 1969. These two countries were by far the most prominent suppliers.

During the decade, the U.S. market share declined from 98 percent in 1960 to 85 percent in 1969, while Australia's increased from 2 percent in 1960 to a high of 27 percent in 1968 and dropped back to 13 percent in 1969. As with apricots, a large part of this change in market shares was brought about by preferential tariff rates. The Australian product was assessed a duty of only 1 cent per pound under the terms of the Australian Trade Agreement, as opposed to the duty of 2 cents per pound imposed on Most-Favored-Nation suppliers.

Canned peaches.—Canadian imports of canned peaches have more than doubled in the last 10 years, rising from 32 million pounds in 1960 to 74 million pounds in 1969. This increase in imports coincided with a drop in domestic production. In 1961 Canada produced almost 60 million pounds of canned peaches; this

Canadian Imports of Canned Peaches

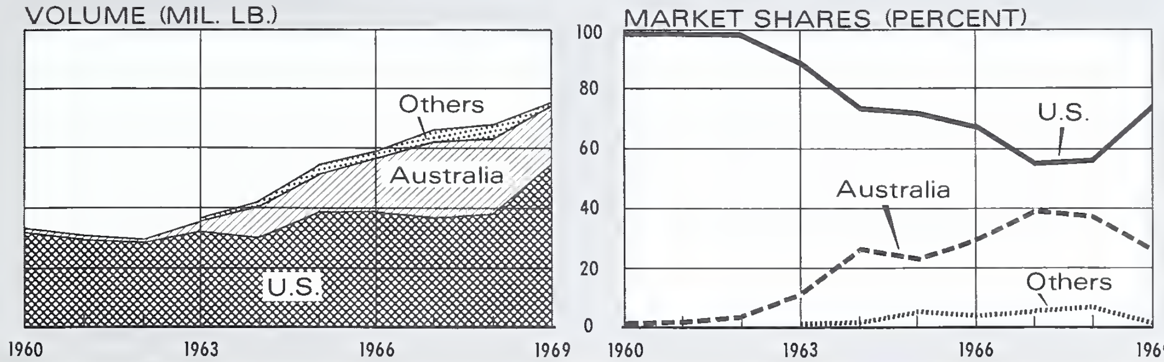


figure dropped to 22 million pounds in 1968. Thus, imports more than compensated for the decrease in domestic production.

Although the United States increased its volume of exports to Canada by 22 million pounds during the decade, the U.S. share of the total import market declined from 99 percent in 1960 to 73 percent in 1969.

Australia was the largest single gainer in the Canadian import market. The Australian Trade Agreement provides for an import duty of 0.25 cent per pound, compared with 2.25 cents per pound for Most Favored Nations. Operating under this preferential treatment, Australia increased its market share during the 1960's from 1 percent to 26 percent.

Canned pears.—The story for canned pears was much the same as for canned peaches. Again, Australia made great strides, operating under the Australian Trade Agreement and becoming the dominant supplier. In this case, canned pear imports from Australia were duty free. This contrasted with 2 cents per pound assessed on canned pears from the United States and other Most Favored Nations. Australia's share of the import market increased from 5 percent to 70 percent from 1960 to 1969, while the U.S. share declined from 95 percent to 27 percent.

Total import volume did not increase as greatly as for canned peaches, but some growth occurred. Total canned pear imports rose from 5.5 million pounds in 1960 to a record high of almost 13 million pounds in 1966. Since the peak year of 1966, volume has declined somewhat, but shipments still totaled almost 8 million pounds in 1969.

Canned pineapple.—Shipments into Canada showed a moderate increase during the last decade. Imports increased from about 44 million pounds in 1960 to 56 million pounds in 1969.

Imports from the United States, however, dropped about 50 percent, from 15 million pounds in 1960 about 7.5 million in 1969. By 1969 the United States held only 13 percent of the market, compared with 34 percent as the decade began. The key to competition in canned pineapple appeared to be wage rates and other production costs.

Asian countries accounted for most of the increased import volume. During the 1960's, Malaysia almost doubled its volume exported to Canada and took about 44 percent of the market in 1969. Canadian imports from the Philippines showed a steady growth over the decade; in 1969 they amounted to approximately 6 million pounds, about 10 percent of the total. In the Philippines, direct U.S. investment did a great deal to stimulate creation of a thriving canned pineapple industry. Imports from Taiwan showed similar growth and amounted to 3 million pounds in 1969, 5 percent of the market. Like the Philippines, Taiwan made virtually no exports as the decade began.

South Africa was the only non-Asian nation showing growth during the last 10 years. South Africa increased its share of the total import market from 6 percent in 1960 to 11 percent in 1969.

Like the United States, Mexico and Australia experienced declines in this market. Mexico dropped from an 11 percent market share in 1960 to 1 percent in 1969; Australia dropped slightly from 18 percent to 14 percent.

Other canned fruit.—Although the most significant changes occurred in the five categories of canned fruit already covered, several others are worthy of note.

Imports of **canned citrus** tripled during the last decade, from 4.7 million pounds in 1963 to 15.1 million in 1969. The greatest strides were made by Israel in marketings of canned grapefruit sections. From 1964 to 1969, Canadian imports from Israel increased almost eightfold, from 320,000 pounds in 1964 to 2.4 million in 1969. This increase coincided with declines in the shares of the canned citrus market held by Japan (canned mandarin oranges) and the United States (30 percent in 1963 to 19 percent in 1969), although both of these countries enjoyed increases in absolute volume.

Canned olive imports remained stable between 1960 and 1968, in terms of both volume imported and market shares. During this period, the United States held between 91 and 98 percent of the market. In 1969, however, Spanish imports increased rapidly, and Spain took 10 percent of the market in 1969. Spain has taken steps to increase its production of canned ripe olives, but it is too early to tell if this is the start of a new trend.

Dried fruits

Imports of all dried fruits remained constant or declined during the 1960's. In part, this trend reflected a consumer preference for other items, such as canned fruits, when incomes rise.

Coupled with this stability in total dried fruit imports were losses in the U.S. share of the market for most dried fruits, which meant that the volume imported from the United States also declined. Total dried fruit imports from the United States dropped from about 40 million pounds in 1960 to 26 million in 1969. Imports from the United States amounted to $7.3 million in 1969, a 6-percent decline from the 1960 value.

Apples.—Total import volume dropped from 1.2 million pounds in 1960 to around 640,000 in 1969.

The U.S. share of the market declined erratically during the decade. Chief competition came from Japan in the years from 1963 through 1966. Japan's share of the Canadian market reached a high of 36 percent in 1964. The last few years of the decade were marked by growing marketings from Italy and Mainland China. Italy had a 20 percent market share in 1968, and Mainland China took 25 percent in 1969. The U.S. market share rebounded to 54 percent in 1969 after reaching a low of 45 percent in 1968. This contrasted with a U.S. share of 100 percent in 1960.

Apricots.—In absolute terms, imports declined only slightly during the last 10 years. However, the U.S. market position declined steadily. The U.S. share of 44 percent in 1960 declined to only 16 percent in 1969, and imports from the United States declined from 458,000 pounds in 1960 to 153,000 in 1969.

South Africa and Australia were important shippers throughout the decade. South Africa maintained a constant position, taking 21 percent of the market in 1960 and 20 percent in 1969. Australia started the decade with a 24-percent share; its share peaked to 51 percent in 1965 and then declined to 16 percent in 1969. In recent years, Australia's market was taken over, in part, by Turkey, which took 27 percent of the market in 1969.

Dates.—Import volume declined—although not steadily—over the last 10 years. Iran and Iraq were the dominant suppliers, together taking between 60 and 90 percent of the market. The United States was a residual supplier, and the U.S. share varied from 25 percent in 1960 to 9 percent in 1969.

Figs.—Canadian imports of dried figs, unlike those of other dried fruits, maintained a constant volume over the decade. The U.S. market position, however, again declined. Although the United States remained the chief supplier, its share of the market dropped from 71 percent in 1960 to 59 percent in 1969. Greece, Turkey, and Portugal supplied the remainder. Each of these countries maintained shares of somewhere between 10 and 20 percent of the market.

Since total imports remained about constant during the decade while the U.S. market position weakened, the residual suppliers (Greece, Turkey, and Portugal) strengthened their positions, both in absolute and relative terms.

Prunes.—Among all dried fruits, the United States held its market position in dried prunes the best. While total Canadian imports declined slightly, (from 11.3 million pounds in 1960 to 9.8 million in 1969), the United States maintained from 97 to 100 percent of the market throughout the 1960's.

Raisins.—Total raisin imports remained rather constant during the last 10 years. Imports totaled 48.7 million pounds in 1960, compared to 48.9 million in 1969.

However, the volume coming from the United States declined from 18 million pounds in 1960 to 11 million pounds in 1969, with the U.S. market share declining from 37 percent to 22 percent. South Africa, with duty-free access, took up much of the drop in U.S. marketings, shipping over 6 million pounds in 1969, a thirtyfold increase over its 1960 level. South Africa controlled a 12 percent market share by 1969.

Australia was the dominant supplier throughout the decade, holding 62 percent of the market in 1960 and 64 percent in 1969. Like South Africa, Australia received a duty-free rate as a Commonwealth nation. This contrasted with the 1.5-cent-per-pound duty paid by the United States and other Most Favored Nations.

Frozen fruits

Canadian imports of frozen fruits increased substantially during the 1960-69 period. They totaled over $5.9 million in 1969, compared with $1.9 million in 1960—an increase of over 200 percent.

This increase resulted primarily from a sharp rise in frozen strawberry imports. Other frozen fruit imports were in a declining or stable condition. Imports of frozen cherries declined over 50 percent during the last decade, and frozen raspberry imports remained generally constant, though subject to year-to-year variability.

To some degree, there appeared to be an inverse relationship between Canadian production and imports. This seemed to be more noticeable for cherry imports, which declined in volume, than for those of strawberries, which increased rapidly.

Cherries.—Imports of frozen cherries, which supplement a generally stable domestic production, have been declining since 1960. They reached over 4.9 million pounds in 1960, but by 1969 they had dropped to around 1.9 million. The United States held 100 percent of the market throughout the decade. However, the volume of U.S. shipments in 1969 was less than half of the 1960 level.

Raspberries.—Imports in 1968 totalled 848,000 pounds, compared with 890,000 in 1960. Within this time span, however, lies some year-to-year variability. The years from 1964 to 1967, particularly, were years of low import volume. During this period, domestic production was at a high level. As domestic production dropped somewhat in 1968, imports increased again.

The U.S. market share dropped from 36 percent in 1960 to 11 percent in 1968, and that of the Netherlands declined from 55 percent to 20 percent. Eastern European countries took over increasingly larger shares of the market. Poland's share ranged from 10 percent in 1962 to 73 percent in 1966. In 1968 Yugoslavia came in with a 55-percent share.

Strawberries.—Imports of frozen strawberries increased spectacularly over the decade, from 7.7 million pounds in 1960 to 21.2 million in 1969. Mexico accounted for most of this increased volume, as imports from this country increased more than 5 times over the 10 years. By 1969 Mexico held 84 percent of the Canadian import market.

The United States was relegated to the position of residual supplier as its market share declined from 39 percent in 1960 to 12 percent in 1969. Poland, the only other supplier worthy of mention, had a market share ranging from 3 to 17 percent.

Fruit juices

Fruit juices can be grouped into three categories—single strength, nonfrozen concentrate, and frozen concentrate.

Imports of single-strength juices have declined in both volume and value during the last decade. Approximately 13.8 million gallons were imported in 1960; this declined to 10.4 million in 1969. Grapefruit and pineapple juices were exceptions to this downtrend, as imports of both showed substantial increases from 1960 to 1969.

Imports of nonfrozen concentrates increased in value from $3.0 million in 1960 to $4.8 million in 1969. Nonfrozen orange juice concentrate showed a substantial decline during the sixties, while lemon juice concentrate increased.

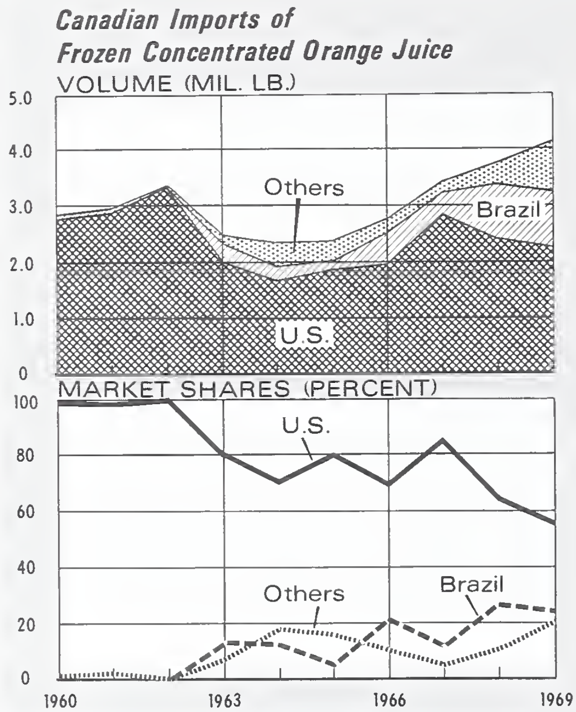
Frozen juice concentrates registered a sizable gain, most of which was brought about by a tremendous expansion in imports of frozen orange juice concentrate. Imports of frozen lemon juice concentrate declined.

Tomato juice imports declined sharply as Canadian production increased substantially.

Frozen orange juice concentrate.—Imports of this product increased from 2.8 million gallons in 1960 to 4.1 million in 1969. However, the volume imported from the United States declined over the same period of time from 2.8 million gallons to 2.3 million. This accounted for the decline in the U.S. market share from 100 percent in 1960 to 55 percent in 1969.

The largest inroads into this market were made by Brazil, which took a 24-percent share of the market in 1969, and Mexico, which took 13 percent. Brazil and Mexico made their largest gains in the last 2 years of the decade.

Nonfrozen orange juice concentrates.—Unlike imports of frozen orange juice concentrates, those of nonfrozen orange concentrate dropped from 361,000 gallons in 1960 to 291,000 in 1969. However, as in the case of the frozen product, the U.S. share of the market declined substantially. Again Mexico and Brazil have become strong competitors, with Mexico taking 34 percent of



the market in 1969 and Brazil, 9 percent. Israel came into this market more strongly in 1969.

In addition, South Africa, Jamaica, and British Honduras, aided by duty-free treatment under the Commonwealth preferential tariff scheme, have carved out small market shares for themselves.

Single-strength orange juice.—Total imports declined from 6.4 million gallons in 1960 to 4.1 million gallons in 1969. The U.S. share of the market dropped from 100 percent in 1960 to 89 percent in 1969.

There were many small suppliers in this market—most of whom enjoyed duty-free treatment under the Commonwealth preferential tariff scheme. Countries like British Honduras, Trinidad, Jamaica, Australia, and South Africa enjoyed this preferential treatment. Israel was the only significant supplier that did not have this advantage.

Other citrus juices.—Imports of single-strength grapefruit juice increased moderately during the last decade, with nearly all the imports coming from the United States. The market for single-strength lemon juice also was dominated by U.S. supplies; import volume, however, showed a substantial decline. Imports of nonfrozen (hot-pack) lemon concentrate from Italy increased in volume, while those of frozen lemon concentrate from the same origin declined.

Pineapple juice.—Total imports increased from 1.6 million gallons in 1960 to 2.3 million in 1969. From 1960 through 1968, the United States held 94-99 percent of the market. During that period, the principal U.S. competitor was Mexico. In 1969, however, the Philippines, aided by U.S. investment, exported over one-half million gallons to Canada, taking 24 percent of the market.

Tomato juice.—Imports dropped drastically from 14.4 million pounds in 1960 to 1.1 million in 1969. The United States supplied 100 percent of these imports throughout the decade, a small consolation in view of the decline in volume. Increasing domestic production, coupled with a duty of 20 percent on imports from the United States, combined to put the U.S. product in the category of residual supplies.

Fresh vegetables

Fresh vegetable imports into Canada increased in value from $49.3 million in 1960 to $90.6 million in 1969, or 84 percent. The volume of imports varied directly with Canadian demand and inversely with domestic production. The above figures would seem to indicate that, in the aggregate, Canadian demand increased faster than domestic production.

At the beginning of the 1960's, the United States was by far the leading foreign supplier of most fresh vegetables to the Canadian market. With but few exceptions, items of U.S. origin accounted for 98 percent or more of the total volume moving into Canada. Toward the close of the decade, however, the once-commanding U.S. lead was being increasingly trimmed by competition from Mexico. This competition has been particularly pronounced for six items, namely tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, peas, brussels sprouts, and asparagus—the same commodities that Mexico has been moving into the U.S. market in increasing volume.

Because of its location, Mexico's production of fresh vegetables is confined almost entirely to the winter and spring. Unlike the U.S. winter-spring producing areas, Mexico has more consistently escaped the damaging effects of weather. Thus, the crop shortages that so frequently plagued U.S. producers over the past decade permitted Mexico to move into the Canadian market with greater ease. The high seasonality of its production has also permitted Mexico to enter the Canadian market at a time relatively free from competition with local crops, except for the limited greenhouse production.

Canadian import duties, too, are relatively low during this period. Many U.S. vegetables, on the other hand, are marketed during the period of higher import duties, when the Canadian crops are also on the market.

Despite competition from Mexico in some products, the United States during the 1960's was able to maintain almost 100 percent of the import market for many fresh vegetables, including asparagus, green and wax beans, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, lettuce, mushrooms, green onions, potatoes, and spinach. For these items, it might be noted that U.S. marketings were usually light during the height of Canadian production and/or heavy in the winter/early-spring period.

Asparagus.—Canadian imports of fresh asparagus increased from 4.9 million pounds in 1960 to 8.1 million in 1969. This increase can be attributed primarily to a sharp drop in domestic production. Canadian production declined from 6.9 million pounds in 1961 to just 3.0 million in 1968, or more than 50 percent.

U.S. asparagus accounted for most of the increase in imports during the past decade. Shipments from the United States rose from 4.9 million pounds in 1960 to 7.5 million in 1969. However, the U.S. share of the import market weakened somewhat, especially in 1967-1969. The United States held 98 percent of the market in 1960; this dropped to 93 percent in 1969.

The increasing momentum of imports from Mexico over the past few years was primarily responsible for the drop in the U.S. market share. Mexico in 1969 took 7 percent of the market. The height of the Mexican shipping season was February through May. The peak of Canadian production was May through July, and the height of the U.S. shipping season was April through June. Thus, Mexico was able to make most of its shipments at a time when neither U.S. nor Canadian asparagus was on the market.

Looking at imports by season, Canadian imports from Mexico in the January-through-April period increased from 77,000 pounds in 1960 to 546,000 pounds in 1969. Mexico's share of the market in this same 4-month period rose from 2 percent in 1960 to 21 percent in 1969. However, Canada's total imports in the January-through-April period declined from 3.5 million pounds in 1960 to 2.6 million in 1969. Total imports in this period represented 72 percent of the annual total in 1960, but only 32 of the annual total in 1969. This decline partly reflects lower U.S. winter production in Florida. U.S. volume during the first third of the year dropped from 3.5 million pounds in 1960 to 2.0 million in 1969, and the U.S. share of the market during this period declined from 98 percent to 79 percent.

However, in the May-through-December period, the United States provided over 98 percent of Canada's imports throughout the decade. The total volume imported in the May-December period increased from 1.4 million pounds in 1960 to 5.5 million in 1969. As a proportion of total annual imports, imports during this period increased from 28 percent in 1960 to 68 percent in 1969. The United States was the beneficiary of virtually all of this increase.

In summary, then, Mexico took a larger share of the import market in a period (January-April) that became less important in relation to the annual total imported, while the United States vastly expanded its imports in the last two-thirds of the calendar year.

Green and wax beans.—Bean imports remained rather constant during the decade and totaled 12.7 million pounds in 1969. The U.S. share of the market dropped slightly from 99 percent in 1960 to 97 percent in 1969.

Mexico shipped beans to Canada in the December-June period, thus avoiding the duty applied in July-October. However, U.S. shipments also were mainly in the first half of the year, avoiding both the duty and the period when the Canadian crop was on the market.

Brussels sprouts.—The United States lost substantial ground in the Canadian import market for brussels sprouts during the last decade. Total imports into Canada remained quite constant, totaling 4.9 million pounds in 1969, compared with 5.0 million in 1960. Imports from the United States, however, declined, and the U.S. share of the market dropped from 99 percent in 1961 to 80 percent in 1969.

Seasonality was again one of the primary factors contributing to the falling U.S. market share. Mexican imports enter during the first 6 months of the year, which is the duty-free period. Only about half of the annual U.S. volume entered during this time. The July-December period is characterized by protective tariffs and domestic production. In the period from 1967 through 1969, Mexico increased its market share during January-June from 17 percent to 33 percent, whereas the U.S. share dropped from 83 percent to 67 percent.

Cabbage.—Imports of fresh cabbage increased moderately from 72.6 million pounds in 1960 to 80.2 million in 1969. The U.S. share of the market has remained at or very close to 100 percent during the decade.

The bulk of Canadian production takes place during the last 6 months of the year. Hence, imports from the United States have entered mainly during the first 6 months, avoiding the period of highest protective duties. Most U.S. imports entered during the first 6 months of the year and thus did not conflict with Canadian marketings in July through October.

Corn.—Imports of fresh corn increased slightly during the last decade. Canadian production was constant, so the larger imports reflect a slight increase in demand. Once again, the United States supplied 100 percent of the imports. As with most other fresh vegetables, imports were primarily during the off-season for Canadian production and were lowest during August-October, the height of the Canadian harvest.

The larger imports seem to have resulted more from greater demand than from declines in domestic production. Canadian production held fairly constant during the decade, declining slightly in a few years.

Carrots.—Imports of fresh carrots declined from 86.2 million pounds in 1960 to 67.2 million in 1969. The lower imports reflect rising domestic production, particularly in the Province of Ontario. Canadian production increased from 345 million pounds in 1963 to 413 million pounds by 1968.

The United States has maintained 100 percent of the Canadian import market since 1960. Imports from the United States entered primarily from January through August.Thus, they avoided conflicting with the bulk of Canadian marketings in August-February.

Cauliflower.—Imports of cauliflower declined from about 16 million pounds in 1960 to 12.7 million in 1969, a result of increasing domestic production. In 1968, 34.5 million pounds of cauliflower were produced in Canada, compared with 27.2 million in 1961. All the cauliflower imported came from the United States, mostly in the December-May period. Canadian production is marketed from July to October.

Celery.—Total imports increased from 104.5 million pounds in 1960 to 123.7 million in 1969. Again, the United States supplied 100 percent of the imports. The larger imports resulted from greater demand, as domestic production remained quite stable during the decade.

Cucumbers.—Imports of fresh cucumbers increased moderately over the last decade, from 28.1 million pounds in 1960 to 36.7 million in 1969. Imports from the United States declined slightly from 27.5 million pounds to 26.3 million. However, the U.S. share of the market dropped from 98 percent to 72 percent.

The decline in the U.S. share was offset by imports from Mexico, whose share of the market increased from 0.7 percent in 1960 to 25 percent in 1969. Imports from Mexico totaled 9.3 million pounds in 1969, compared with only 189,000 in 1960.

Seasonality again was an important factor in the increased Mexican marketings. Mexico shipped primarily between December and April, thus avoiding the bulk of the Canadian harvest in May-September, the high tariff period. Heaviest U.S. exports coincided with Canadian production, limiting U.S. efforts to expand shipments.

Mexico's share of January-April imports increased from 5 percent in 1960 to 69 percent in 1969, and the volume imported from Mexico during this period increased from less than 100,000 pounds in 1960 to 6.9 million in 1969. The volume of imports from the United States in the January-April period remained about constant, but the U.S. share of the January-April market slumped badly, from 81 percent to 21 percent. Total imports during the January-April period increased more than threefold, going from 3.1 million pounds in 1960 to 10.0 million in 1969. As a fraction of total annual imports they increased from 11 percent to 27 percent.

The volume of cucumbers imported during the May-December period varied erratically during the decade, as did the percentage imported in this period in relation to the annual total.

Domestic demand was the primary force behind the increase in total imports, although Canadian production also rose during the last 10 years, from 72.9 million pounds in 1961 to 123.2 million in 1968.

Lettuce.—Canadian imports of lettuce increased, from 156 million pounds in 1960 to 251 million in 1969, with the United States supplying virtually 100 percent of the total during this period of time. Since domestic production did not increase over the decade, the larger imports were in response to greater demand by Canadian consumers. The United States shipped its greatest volume from October through June, thus avoiding the months of heavier Canadian production and higher tariffs.

Mushrooms.—The United States provided 100 percent of Canada's imports of fresh mushrooms during the 1960's. These imports increased from 0.9 million pounds in 1960 to 2.4 million in 1969.

Onions.—Imports of fresh onions showed solid gains during the 1960's. The 1969 import volume totaled 16.8 million pounds, compared with 11.3 million in 1961. The United States supplied nearly 100 percent of these imports.

Canadian production declined from 256 million pounds in 1963 to 226 million in 1968. This domestic decline was the primary force behind the rise in imports.

Parsnips.—Imports of parsnips, all from the United States, remained more or less stable during the 1960's. Imports are not likely to rise, for parsnips are not in increasing demand among consumers with rising incomes.

Green peas.—Imports of fresh peas dropped from 2.4 million pounds in 1960 to 1.3 million in 1969, with imports from the United States declining more than 50 percent. Imports from the United States in 1969 were 0.8 million pounds, compared with 2.0 million in 1960. During this period, the U.S. share of the market dropped from 84 percent to 59 percent.

Mexico, again, was the only competitor. By shipping during the duty-free period (October 1 through April 30), the period of light U.S. marketings, Mexico succeeded in attaining 41 percent of the market in 1969. Mexico was usually responsible for over 75 percent of imports from January through May. The heaviest U.S. shipments coincided with the Canadian production period, June through August.

Peppers.—Total imports of peppers, as well as imports from the United States, increased during the decade, but the U.S. share of the market declined.

Total imports rose from 13.4 million pounds in 1961 to 29.9 million in 1969, and those from the United States increased from 12.7 million in 1961 to 26.8 million in 1969. However, because of the increasing supplies from Mexico, the U.S. market share slipped from 96 percent to 89 percent over the 10-year period.

Mexico again shipped at times when its peppers did not conflict with Canadian production. The Mexican share of the market in the January-April period rose from 13 percent in 1961 to 27 percent in 1969, and increased shipments during this period enabled Mexico to corner a larger share of the annual market.

Imports from the United States were spread throughout the year, rather than concentrated in the August-October period of higher domestic production.

Potatoes.—Potato imports are divided between table potatoes and seed potatoes. Imports of table potatoes varied erratically from year to year, showing their sensitivity to both Canadian domestic production and to prices. Trade in table potatoes between the United States and Canada flows both ways, and the trade flow is hard to predict because it depends on production, duties, and prices on both sides of the border. The volume of table potatoes imported into Canada during the 1960's ranged between 132 million pounds (1964) and 308 million (1960).

Imports of seed potatoes showed much the same pattern. Year-to-year import volumes have been highly variable, with imports in a given year dependent on production and prices in both countries.

Sweet potatoes and yams.—Imports showed a slight downward trend during the last 10 years. About 8.4 million pounds were imported in 1969, compared with 9.7 million in 1960. Imports from the United States declined at a faster rate, however, falling from 9.7 million pounds in 1960 to 7.9 million in 1969. The U.S. market share in 1969 declined to 94 percent.

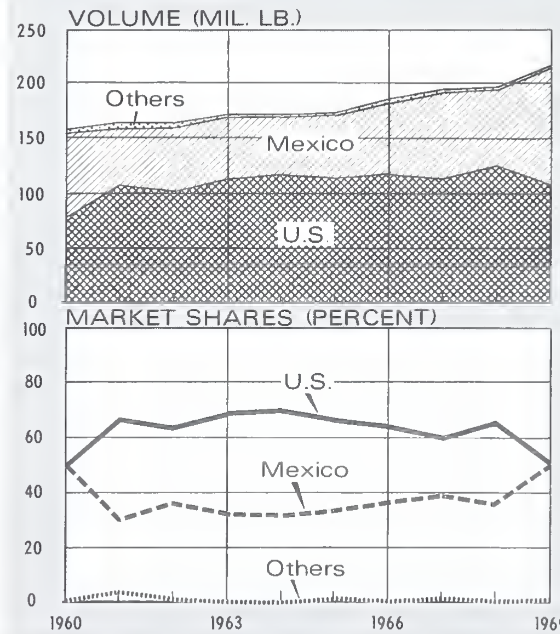
Jamaica made some gains in the last few years of the 1960's, taking 5 percent of the market in 1969. Most Jamaican shipments entered Canada in the summer months, at a time when imports from the United States were at seasonal lows.

Radishes.—Canada imported 14.6 million pounds of radishes from the United States in 1969, 100 percent of its imports. Most of these entered Canada during the period November-May. Canadian production was heaviest in May through September.

Spinach.—Import volume remained rather constant throughout most of the 1960's. About 8.5 million pounds were imported in 1960 and 8.7 million in 1969. The U.S. share of imports was at or near 100 percent except in 1961 and 1968, when Mexico had a market share of 3 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Tomatoes.—The Canadian market for imported tomatoes has grown considerably over time, rising from 156 million pounds in 1960 to 214 million in 1969, an

Canadian Imports of Fresh Tomatoes



increase of 37 percent. Each year since 1964 has witnessed uninterrupted growth.

Although the United States was the dominant supplier throughout most of the decade, commanding 60 to 70 percent of the total import market from 1961 through 1968, the U.S. volume declined sharply in 1969 to 107 million pounds from 125 million pounds in 1968. In part this was a reflection of the relatively short winter-spring tomato crop in the United States.

More significant, however, were increased shipments from Mexico, which reached an alltime high of 105 million pounds, 54 percent more than shipments a year earlier and 39 percent above those in 1967. As a result, Mexico's share of the Canadian import market rose to 49 percent. During the period 1961-68, Mexico supplied between 31 and 39 percent of the market.

As a result of Mexico's increased participation, the U.S. market share dropped to 50 percent in 1969, its lowest point since 1960.

A dissection of the seasonal pattern of Canadian imports during the 1960's revealed a number of trends:

- In the winter-spring market (January-June), the United States appears to be losing ground to Mexico.
- U.S. participation during the balance of the year (July-December), when supplies from Mexico are seasonally low or nonexistent, appears to have increased appreciably over the past decade, thus recouping some of the U.S. losses in the first half of the year.

A more detailed analysis of the seasonal pattern of imports follows:

January-June.—This is the dominant period for imported tomatoes. However, marketings during this period as a percent of the annual total declined slightly from 64 percent in 1960 to 60 percent in 1969. In 9 out of the last 10 years Mexico was the No. 1 shipper during the first half of the year. Nevertheless, from 1961 until 1968 the United States still supplied better than 40 percent, with the exception of 1967 (38 percent). In 1969 the United States experienced a severe drop in January-June marketings to 26.1 million pounds and a 20-percent share of the market, from 45.2 million pounds and a 41-percent share in 1968. The main reasons for this drop were reduced winter production in Florida and larger Mexican shipments of smaller tomatoes. The United States did better in the first quarter of the year than in the second.

Total imports in the first quarter increased from 38.9 million pounds in 1960 to 60.6 million pounds in 1969. The share of total marketings in this period as a percent of the annual total increased very slightly, from 25 percent in 1960 to 28 percent in 1969. This period was the key to the determination of Mexico's annual market share. Mexico's share of first quarter marketings in the 1961-1968 period ranged from 55 percent to 69 percent. However, in 1969, Mexico's share increased sharply to 89 percent, or 54 million pounds. In contrast, the U.S. share of first quarter imports declined sharply from the mid-sixties onward, from 44 percent (20.3 million pounds) in 1965 to 11 percent (6.5 million pounds) in 1969.

The United States and Mexico alternated as No. 1 shipper during the second quarter. Total imports during the period as a percent of the annual total declined slightly, from 39 percent in 1960 to 32 percent in 1969. However, total second quarter marketings increased in volume during the decade, from 60.1 million pounds in 1960 to 67.5 million in 1969. The most significant change in the April-June period took place in 1969, when the U.S. share of marketings declined to 29 percent from 48 percent the previous year. U.S. marketings in the second quarter as a percent of total annual U.S. marketings declined from 35 percent in 1960 to 18 percent in 1969. A larger percentage of U.S. shipments moved into the last half of the calendar year.

July-December.—Imports rose during the last half of the year and also accounted for a slightly larger share of the annual import total. Volume in the July-December period increased from 56.9 million pounds in 1960 to 85.7 million in 1969, a rise of 51 percent. Virtually all of this increase can be attributed to larger U.S. shipments. With the exception of 1960 (U.S. share of 82 percent), the United States throughout the decade took at least 94 percent of total marketings in the July-December period.

Canned vegetables

Canada imported canned vegetable products worth \$19.3 million in 1969, a 147-percent increase over the 1960 value. Despite this increase in imports, the United States maintained or increased its share of the market in only a few cases. Declines in the U.S. share must be attributed to production costs rather than import duties, as the chief U.S. competitors in the canned vegetable market were countries with low production costs rather than countries with preferential tariff arrangements under the British Commonwealth.

Asparagus.—Canada's total imports of canned asparagus declined from 2.1 million pounds in 1960 to 0.6 million in 1969. Along with this decline in total imports, the United States lost a substantial part of its market share; this dropped from 99 percent in 1960 to 36 percent in 1969.

Taiwan was the main U.S. competitor here. Because of its lower production costs, Taiwan was able to

increase its share of the market from less than 1 percent in 1965 to 61 percent by 1969.

Canadian production increased substantially, from 5.9 million pounds in 1961 to 9.8 million in 1968. This increase of almost 4 million pounds more than offset the decline of about 1.5 million pounds in imports.

Baked beans.—Imports were rather stable through 1968, and then nose-dived in 1969. Total import volume in 1968 was 4.6 million pounds, against 4.0 million in 1960. In 1969, however, imports totaled only 1.0 million pounds. Most of this drop can be attributed to an increase in domestic production, as measured by the surge in imports of dried beans in 1969.

Throughout the decade, the United States never held less than 90 percent of the market. Chief competitors were numerous small suppliers whose shipments varied from year to year.

Carrots.—Tariff preferences had an influence on the origin of Canada's canned carrot imports. The Most-Favored-Nation tariff rate was 15 percent, compared with the duty-free status of carrots from Commonwealth suppliers.

Thus, Britain has taken over most of the import market, with a 76-percent share in 1969. Belgium-Luxembourg, although not in the Commonwealth—was able to supply 22 percent in 1969. The United States generally had less than 5 percent of this market throughout the decade.

Canadian production increased moderately from 7.9 million pounds in 1962 to 9.2 million in 1968.

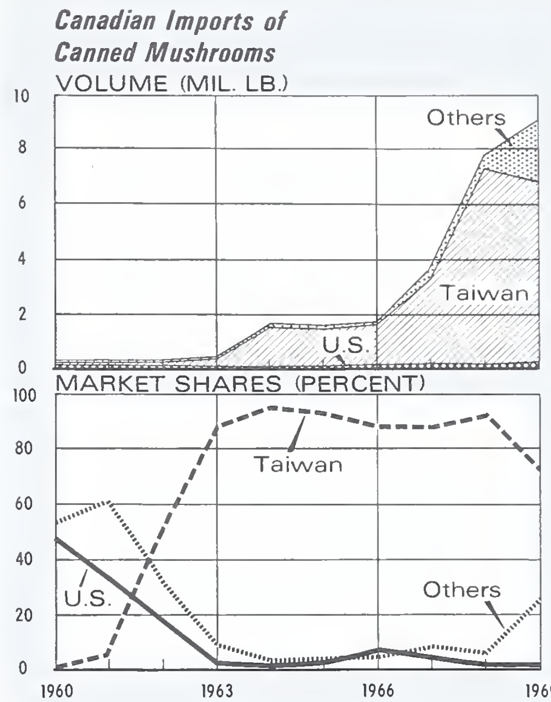
Corn.—Total imports of canned corn were constant from 1960 through 1966, increased sharply in 1967, and then experienced sharp declines in 1968 and 1969.

The United States supplied 100 percent of the import market until 1968 and 1969, when West Germany appeared on the import scene with a 3-4 percent market share. Canadian domestic production has been highly erratic.

Mushrooms.—This item provided the most dramatic example of the effect of lower production costs in competing countries on U.S. canned vegetable exports.

In 1960, the United States held 47 percent of the Canadian import market, France 24 percent, and Japan 11 percent. By 1969, Taiwan had taken over 72 percent of the market and Mainland China, 25 percent, leaving the United States with only 2 percent.

Canada's total import volume increased sharply during the last 10 years, with all of the increase coming from Taiwan and Mainland China. Total imports in 1969 were 9.0 million pounds, compared with a 1960 figure of 0.3 million. This was a thirtyfold increase over the decade. Despite the sharp decline in the U.S. market share, imports from the United States still increased from 153,000 pounds in 1960 to 217,000 in 1969.



Pimentos.—Total imports increased from 568,000 pounds in 1960 to 1.1 million in 1969. During this period, the U.S. share of the market rose from 28 percent to 75 percent. At the same time, Spain's share declined from 67 percent to 18 percent. Mexico entered the picture late in the decade, taking 5 percent of the market in 1969.

Tomatoes.—Imports increased erratically during the decade, varying inversely with domestic production, which also was erratic from year to year.

The position of leading supplier vaccilated mainly between the United States and Italy. The U.S. market share ranged between 12 percent in 1962 and 50 percent in 1965. In 1969, after two successive low-volume years, the United States recaptured the No. 1 spot, supplying 39 percent of Canada's total imports.

Although Italy commanded as much as 85 percent of the Canadian import market in the forepart of the 1960's, its share had dwindled to only 19 percent by the

close of the decade. In fact, Italy dropped to third position in 1969, passed for the first time by Spain.

Spain's participation in the Canadian market has increased sharply since about 1963. Its volume rose from 436,000 pounds in that year to slightly over 11 million in 1969, and its market share increased from 3 percent to 28 percent in the same period.

Tomato paste.—Imports nearly tripled during the last 10 years, from 20.7 million pounds in 1960 to 58.4 million in 1969. Although there were more than a dozen suppliers, three countries—the United States, Italy, and Portugal—together usually took more than 90 percent of the import market. The portion of the market supplied by each of these countries changed considerably, however, over the course of the decade as imports from Portugal grew tremendously.

The volume imported from Portugal rose from 694,000 pounds in 1960 to 27.8 million in 1969. This rapid increase accounted for most of the increase in total import volume. Portugal's market share increased from a low of 3 percent in 1960 to a high of 67 percent in 1966. Toward the end of the decade it fell somewhat, amounting to 48 percent in 1969. However, Portugal remained the No. 1 supplier in 1969, a position it has held since 1965.

The U.S. market share, which declined from 53 percent in 1960 to 9 percent in 1967, rebounded slightly to 21 percent in 1969. This increase in 1969 coincided with the drop in Portugal's share. The volume of U.S. imports showed much the same pattern, sliding from 11.0 million pounds in 1960 to 5.0 million in 1967 and rebounding to 12.4 million in 1969.

Italy, the other major supplier, also saw its market position deteriorate. In 1960 8.6 million pounds were imported from Italy, accounting for 41 percent of imports. Then, imports declined for 5 years, bottoming in 1965 at 4.7 million pounds, 12 percent of the market. After 1965, Italy again controlled a larger share of the market, supplying 14.7 million pounds or 26 percent in 1967. By 1969, imports from Italy had slackened again, amounting to 11.3 million pounds or 19 percent of the market.

Two residual suppliers, Spain and Greece, began to make larger inroads into the market as the decade closed. Spain experienced a substantial increase from 1 percent in 1960 (335,000 pounds) to 6 percent in 1969 (3.5 million pounds). Greece, likewise, increased its volume from 56,000 pounds in 1960 to 1.7 million (3 percent) in 1969.

Frozen vegetables

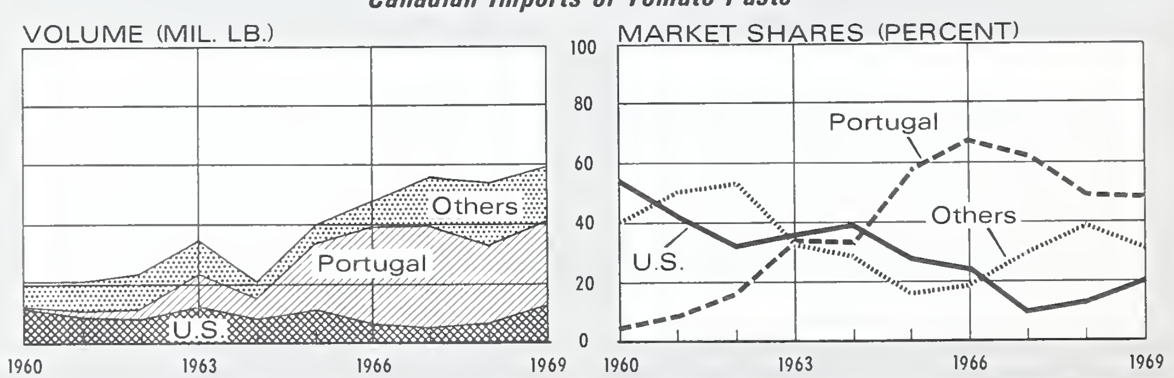
Imports in this commodity group increased substantially during the decade, with the exception of green, wax, and lima beans.

Most of the additional imports came from the United States, for this country supplied about 100 percent of the market for most items. Tariffs were unimportant except in the case of green and wax beans since the United States enjoyed such a dominant position in the frozen vegetable market.

Green and wax beans.—Imports of this commodity did not show much change. In 1964, 264,000 pounds were imported, compared with 384,000 pounds in 1969. Domestic production was 15.6 million pounds in 1964, compared with 15.9 million in 1969.

The United States supplied 100 percent of this market until 1969, when South Africa took a 21-percent share. South Africa is accorded a British preferential

Canadian Imports of Tomato Paste



duty of 10 percent, as opposed to the 17.5-percent duty on the U.S. products.

Lima beans.–Imports have been declining for several years. About 1.2 million pounds were imported in 1964 and only 680,000 in 1969. U.S. dominance in the market declined steadily as the decade progressed. In 1969, Portugal took 7 percent of the market. In actual volume, imports from Portugal are holding steady or rising only slightly.

Broccoli.–Imports increased from 335,000 in 1964 to 774,000 in 1969. The United States supplied 100 percent of these imports.

Carrots.–Imports of frozen carrots totaled 600,000 pounds in 1964, and increased fivefold to 3.1 million in 1969. The United States supplied 100 percent.

Peas.–During the last decade, consumer demand for frozen peas rose substantially. Imports increased from 1.3 million pounds in 1964 to a record high of 4.8 million in 1968, and domestic production rose from 35.6 million pounds in 1961 to a 1968 high of 65.7 million.

The United States supplied 100 percent of the imports during the last 10 years.

Spinach.–Imports increased moderately from 1.5 million pounds in 1963 to 1.9 million in 1969. The U.S. supplied all the imports.

Shelled and unshelled tree nuts

Tree nuts fared better than any other horticultural commodity group in terms of U.S. exports to the Canadian market. Canadian imports of tree nuts from the United States were valued at $7.4 million in 1969, an increase of 91 percent over the 1960 level. This compared with an increase of only 61 percent, by value, in Canada's total imports of tree nuts. Thus, tree nuts are the only commodity group for which the value of imports from the United States is increasing faster than total imports.

Imports of unshelled nuts generally declined in volume over the last decade, while those of shelled nuts increased. Exceptions to this were imports of unshelled walnuts, which increased slightly in volume, and those of shelled filberts, which decreased slightly.

The U.S. share of the market for shelled almonds and unshelled filberts made substantial gains.

Unshelled almonds.–Total imports declined from 1.4 million pounds in 1960 to 1.1 million in 1969. The United States, Spain and Italy were the main suppliers throughout the sixties.

Italy made giant inroads into the Canadian market, with its market share increasing from 9 percent in 1960 to 55 percent in 1969. At the same time, the market shares of the United States and Spain declined sharply. The U.S. share dropped from 66 percent to 40 percent and Spain's, from 25 percent to 5 percent.

Unshelled filberts.–Imports of this product, like those of most unshelled tree nuts, declined in volume between 1960 and 1969. The United States and Italy supplied all the imports throughout the decade.

The market shares of these two countries were highly variable from year to year. Generally, however, the U.S. share seems to be increasing and Italy's, decreasing. The U.S. share was 7 percent in 1960, 17 percent in 1968, and 53 percent in 1969; Italy's was 93 percent in 1960, 83 percent in 1968 and 47 percent in 1969. These figures are indicative of both the long-term trend and the erratic year to year changes.

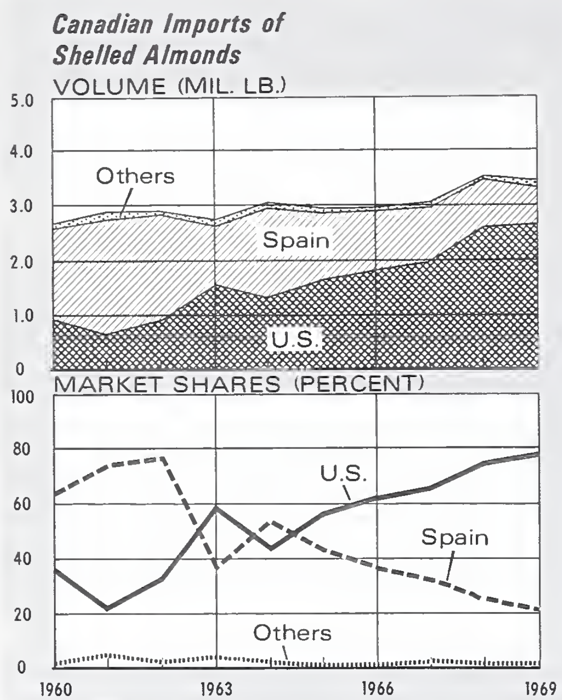
Unshelled pecans.–Imports were relatively stable over the last decade. The 356,000 pounds imported in 1960 compare with 336,000 in 1969. All imports were supplied by the United States.

Unshelled walnuts.–Imports increased during the decade from 2.2 million pounds in 1960 to a record 3 million in 1966 and about 2.2 million in 1969.

The United States increased its market share slightly, from 88 percent in 1960 to 92 percent in 1969. Italy, the main competitor in the early sixties, saw its volume decline to zero by 1969. Mainland China became the primary competitor in 1969, taking an 8-percent share of the market.

Shelled almonds.–Both total import volume and the U.S. market share increased during the 1960's. Imports went from 2.7 million pounds in 1960 to 3.5 million in 1969. The U.S. share of the market rose from 35 percent in 1960 to 77 percent in 1969. Most of the U.S. gains were at the expense of Spain, whose market share declined from 63 percent in 1960 to 21 percent in 1969. Several other countries, including Britain, Italy, Hong Kong and Portugal, supplied small amounts to the Canadian market.

Shelled filberts.–Canadian imports of shelled filberts were 1.4 million pounds at the beginning and the end of the decade although they varied somewhat in the intervening years. The United States maintained a more or less constant share of the market, 14 percent in 1960 and 16 percent in 1969. Turkey was the dominant



supplier throughout the decade. This country improved its position at the expense of smaller suppliers. Turkey's market share increased from 69 percent in 1960 to 84 percent in 1969.

Shelled pecans.—Import volume increased moderately during the sixties, from 909,000 pounds in 1960 to 1.3 million in 1969. The United States supplied 100 percent of the imports.

Shelled walnuts.—Imports varied between 6.7 million and 9.5 million pounds over the decade. China was the primary supplier, although numerous other shippers also supplied the market. China's share varied from a low of 49 percent in 1961 to a high of 93 percent in 1966. In 1969 China supplied 63 percent of the imports.

As one of the residual suppliers, the United States increased its market share from 1 percent in 1960 to 8 percent in 1969.

Miscellaneous products

Hops.—The volume of hops imported into Canada increased from 2.1 million pounds in 1963 to 2.6 million in 1969.

The U.S. share of the market slipped a little in 1969 to 89 percent from 92 percent in 1963. West Germany and Yugoslavia were the major competitors. In 1969 West Germany supplied 7 percent of the market and Yugoslavia, 4 percent. All imports enter Canada duty free.

Pectin.—Imports of pectin showed little change during the 1960's. A total of 546,000 pounds were imported in 1969. The United States supplied 55 percent of the imports in that year, while Denmark provided 40 percent. These shares varied somewhat over the last 10 years, but not radically. The only other competitor worthy of note was Britain, who exported pectin to Canada only occasionally. In 1969, Britain held a 5-percent market share.

Lemon and orange oils.—Imports of these oils doubled over the last 10 years to 497,000 pounds in 1969 from 246,000 pounds in 1960. Nineteen countries supplied the market, the chief ones being the United States, Italy, and Brazil. The U.S. market share amounted to 86 percent in 1960 and 1968; in 1969, it dropped to 74 percent. Imports from Italy accounted for 9 percent of the market in 1969, and from Brazil, 7 percent. Imports into Canada were duty free.

Preserved olives.—Imports held fairly steady except for declines in 1963 and 1965. About 13 million pounds were imported in 1960, and 13.2 million in 1969.

Spain was the chief supplier, with an 80-percent share of the market in 1969. Among the residual suppliers, the United States saw its small share of 13 percent in 1960 slide to 7 percent by 1969. Greece increased its share from 3 percent to 8 percent, while Portugal made a small gain from 1 percent to 3 percent.

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
	1,000 lb.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Apples:					
1960	51,771	50,354	1,417	97.3	2.7
1961	58,296	55,948	2,348	96.0	4.0
1962	50,058	47,290	2,768	94.5	5.5
1963	36,888	33,911	2,977	91.9	8.1
1964	61,757	55,846	5,911	90.4	9.6
1965	63,677	57,055	6,622	89.6	10.4
1966	54,690	50,232	4,458	91.8	8.2
1967	46,441	39,473	6,968	85.0	15.0
1968	70,816	41.320	29,496	58.3	41.7
1969	61,844	45,292	16,552	73.2	26.8
Apricots:					
1960	2,203	2,203	--	100	--
1961	2,435	2,435	--	100	--
1962	2,542	2,542	--	100	--
1963	3,952	3,951	1	100	--
1964	3,392	3,392	--	100	--
1965	6,701	6,701	--	100	--
1966	3,968	3,968	--	100	--
1967	1,792	1,792	--	100	--
1968	1,627	1,627	--	100	--
1969	6,184	6.184	--	100	--
Blueberries:					
1960	--	--	--	--	--
1961	1,067	1,067	--	100	--
1962	1,347	1,347	--	100	--
1963	816	816	--	100	--
1964	1,385	1,385	--	100	--
1965	1.979	1,979	--	100	--
1966	1,765	1,765	--	100	--
1967	1,800	1.800	--	100	--
1968	2,040	2,040	--	100	--
1969	2,787	2,787	--	100	--
Cherries:					
1960	2,315	2,312	3	99.9	.1
1961	2,618	2.611	7	99.7	.3
1962	2,449	2,445	4	99.8	.2
1963	2,454	2,452	2	99.9	.1
1964	3,045	3,035	10	99.7	.3
1965	3,728	3,727	1	100	--
1966	4,924	4,922	2	100	--
1967	3,591	3,591	--	100	--
1968	4,080	4,080	--	100	--
1969	8,188	8,180	8	99.9	.1
Cranberries:					
1960	4,091	4,091	--	100	--
1961	4.452	4,452	--	100	--
1962	4,263	4,263	--	100	--
1963	4,270	4,270	--	100	--
1964	5,319	5,319	--	100	--
1965	3,792	3,792	--	100	--
1966	3,391	3,391	--	100	--
1967	2,512	2,512	--	100	--
1968	3,084	3,084	--	100	--
1969	2,610	2,610	--	100	--

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
	1,000 lb.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Grapes:					
1960	172,256	171,153	1,103	99.4	.6
1961	165,509	163,925	1,584	99.0	1.0
1962	184,652	182,919	1,733	99.1	.9
1963	191,854	188,570	3,284	98.3	1.7
1964	211,211	206,100	5,111	97.6	2.4
1965	262,587	256,246	6,341	97.6	2.4
1966	262,385	255,706	6,679	97.5	2.5
1967	259,895	251,522	8,373	96.8	3.2
1968	253,006	245,333	7,673	97.0	3.0
1969	279,116	270,294	8,822	96.8	3.2
Grapefruit:					
1960	132,656	129,518	3,138	97.6	2.4
1961	161,112	160,077	1,035	99.4	.6
1962	155,246	154,267	979	99.4	.6
1963	111,403	111,002	401	99.6	.4
1964	121,525	117,578	3,947	96.8	3.2
1965	149,486	147,913	1,573	98.9	1.1
1966	141,753	139,861	1,892	98.7	1.3
1967	181,264	179,492	1,772	99.0	1.0
1968	153,433	148,744	4,689	96.9	3.1
1969	205,257	203,198	2,059	99.0	1.0
Lemons:					
1960	32,081	32,076	5	100	--
1961	32,741	32,741	--	100	--
1962	32,950	31,709	1,241	96.2	3.8
1963	33,022	32,965	57	99.8	.2
1964	32,056	31,961	95	99.7	.3
1965	32,810	32,572	238	99.3	.7
1966	32,485	32,485	--	100	--
1967	35,400	35,400	--	100	--
1968	34,166	34,166	--	100	--
1969	36,201	36,182	19	99.9	.1
Nectarines:					
1960	2,006	1,927	79	96.1	3.9
1961	2,945	2,859	86	97.1	2.9
1962	2,239	2,141	98	95.6	4.4
1963	2,986	2,912	74	97.5	2.5
1964	5,575	5,500	75	98.7	1.3
1965	6,303	6,233	70	98.9	1.1
1966	6,895	6,848	47	99.3	.7
1967	5,795	5,711	84	98.6	1.4
1968	8,008	7,899	109	98.6	1.4
1969	9,719	9,557	162	98.3	1.7
Oranges:					
1960	402,895	305,693	97,202	75.9	24.1
1961	383,978	275,679	108,299	71.8	28.2
1962	369,961	278,186	91,775	75.2	24.8
1963	317,437	217,484	99,953	68.5	31.5
1964	390,228	277,930	112,298	71.2	28.8
1965	395,655	298,178	97,477	75.4	24.6
1966	414,334	317,168	97,166	76.5	23.5
1967	442,074	351,712	90,362	79.6	20.4
1968	383,467	264,738	118,729	69.0	31.0
1969	443,157	344,861	98,296	77.8	22.2

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Peaches:	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1960	47,257	47,230	27	99.9	.1
1961	36,461	36,360	101	99.7	.3
1962	31,615	31,555	60	99.8	.2
1963	36,138	36,113	25	99.9	.1
1964	18,504	18,410	94	99.5	.5
1965	46,464	46,374	90	99.8	.2
1966	34,000	33,914	86	99.7	.3
1967	23,932	23,891	41	99.8	.2
1968	40,624	40,576	48	99.9	.1
1969	50,036	49,948	88	99.8	.2
Pears:					
1960	26,802	25,786	1,016	96.2	3.8
1961	24,843	24,287	556	97.8	2.2
1962	27,359	25,901	1,458	94.7	5.3
1963	15,050	13.352	1,698	88.7	11.3
1964	25,001	22,372	2,629	89.5	10.5
1965	29,816	27,887	1,929	93.5	6.5
1966	36,042	33,019	3,023	91.6	8.4
1967	18,526	15,547	2,979	83.9	16.1
1968	29,607	25,132	4,475	84.9	15.1
1969	53,694	46,558	7,136	86.7	13.3
Pineapples:					
1960	7,810	1,174	6,636	15.0	85.0
1961	8,533	941	7,592	11.0	89.0
1962	7,100	816	6,284	11.5	88.5
1963	3,999	966	3,033	24.2	75.8
1964	5,606	2,290	3,316	40.8	59.2
1965	6,221	2,324	3,897	37.4	62.6
1966	5,595	2,190	3,405	39.1	60.9
1967	5,553	2,672	2,881	48.1	51.9
1968	4,969	1,640	3,329	33.0	67.0
1969	6,595	2,059	4,536	31.2	68.8
Plums:					
1960	14,832	14,725	107	99.3	.7
1961	14,729	14,577	152	99.0	1.0
1962	12,424	12,281	143	98.8	1.2
1963	14,635	14,449	186	98.7	1.3
1964	16,664	16,458	206	98.8	1.2

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Plums-Con.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1.000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1965	18,442	18,238	204	98.9	1.1
1966	19,096	18,837	259	98.6	1.4
1967	20,391	20,301	90	99.6	.4
1968	25,892	25,539	353	98.6	1.4
1969	22,378	21,988	390	98.3	1.7
Strawberries:					
1960	18,263	18,256	7	100	--
1961	25,141	25,139	2	100	--
1962	21,277	21,277	--	100	--
1963	20,394	20,368	26	99.9	.1
1964	21,062	21,000	62	99.7	.3
1965	15,689	15,518	171	98.9	1.1
1966	14,920	14,513	407	97.3	2.7
1967	15,245	14,843	402	97.4	2.6
1968	17,609	17,075	534	97.0	3.0
1969	21,525	20,586	939	95.6	4.4
Cantaloupes:					
1960	37,864	30,582	7,282	80.8	19.2
1961	37,407	29,525	7,882	78.9	21.1
1962	38,355	30,461	7,894	79.4	20.6
1963	37,865	30,676	7,189	81.0	19.0
1964	38,262	28,623	9,639	74.8	25.2
1965	38,640	29,041	9,599	75.2	24.8
1966	37,983	28,110	9,873	74.0	26.0
1967	47,914	35,588	12,326	74.3	25.7
1968	53,668	44,923	8,745	83.7	16.3
1969	58,402	49,044	9,358	84.0	16.0
Melons, other:					
1960	--	--	--	--	--
1961	102,976	93,210	9,766	90.5	9.5
1962	95,706	86,712	8,994	90.6	9.4
1963	111,091	101,725	9,366	91.6	8.4
1964	106,982	97,292	9,690	90.9	9.1
1965	117,435	108,313	9,122	92.2	7.8
1966	110,481	100,679	9,802	91.1	8.9
1967	127,880	117,137	10,743	91.6	8.4
1968	120.700	112,292	8,408	93.0	7.0
1969	124,426	112,543	11,883	90.4	9.6

Commodity and year	Volume and origin: Total	Volume and origin: U.S.	Volume and origin: Other	Market shares: U.S.	Market shares: Other
	1,000 lb.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Apples:					
1967....	2,374	604	1,770	25.4	74.6
1968....	1,663	632	1,031	38.0	62.0
1969....	3,515	1,067	2,448	30.4	69.6
Apricots:					
1960....	5,522	2,570	2,952	46.5	53.5
1961....	5,098	2,257	2,841	44.3	55.7
1962....	5,647	2,121	3,526	37.6	62.4
1963....	6,276	1,832	4,444	29.2	70.8
1964....	6,449	1,349	5,100	20.9	79.1
1965....	8,371	1,789	6,582	21.4	78.6
1966....	7,266	992	6,274	13.7	86.3
1967....	7,506	956	6,550	12.7	87.3
1968....	9,160	978	8,182	10.7	89.3
1969....	8,004	1,052	6,952	13.1	86.9
Citrus:					
1963....	4,738	1,436	3,302	30.3	69.7
1964....	8,946	2,866	6,080	32.0	68.0
1965....	9,079	2,427	6,652	26.7	73.3
1966....	9,111	2,401	6,710	26.4	73.6
1967....	9,189	2,626	6,563	28.6	71.4
1968....	11,254	2,838	8,416	25.2	74.8
1969....	15,121	2,928	12,193	19.4	80.6
Olives:					
1963....	2,418	2,294	124	94.9	5.1
1964....	2,465	2,385	80	96.8	3.2
1965....	2,332	2,209	123	94.7	5.3
1966....	2,276	2,158	118	94.8	5.2
1967....	2,177	2,000	177	91.9	8.1
1968....	2,769	2,708	61	97.8	2.2
1969....	4,574	3,849	725	84.1	15.9
Peaches:					
1960....	32,159	31,777	382	98.8	1.2
1961....	29,529	29,078	451	98.5	1.5
1962....	28,803	28,144	659	97.7	2.3
1963....	36,008	31,725	4,283	88.1	11.9
1964....	40,359	29,609	10,750	73.4	26.6
1965....	53,709	38,351	15,358	71.4	28.6
Peaches-Con.					
1966....	58,716	39,441	19,275	67.2	32.8
1967....	65,991	36,368	29,623	55.1	44.9
1968....	67,560	37,662	29,898	55.7	44.3
1969....	74,156	53,871	20,285	72.6	27.4
Pears:					
1960....	5,570	5,285	285	94.9	5.1
1961....	5,262	4,505	757	85.6	14.4
1962....	5,613	4,418	1,195	78.7	21.3
1963....	7,077	3,913	3,164	55.3	44.7
1964....	10,015	2,944	7,071	29.4	70.6
1965....	11,384	2,902	8,482	25.5	74.5
1966....	12,897	3,053	9,844	23.7	76.3
1967....	10,158	3,039	7,119	29.9	70.1
1968....	9,976	1,942	8,034	19.5	80.5
1969....	7,726	2,117	5,609	27.4	72.6
Pineapple:					
1960....	43,656	14,754	28,902	33.8	66.2
1961....	45,233	14,982	30,251	33.1	66.9
1962....	44,841	16,978	27,863	37.9	62.1
1963....	56,941	15,623	41,318	27.4	72.6
1964....	52,798	11,238	41,560	21.3	78.7
1965....	54,308	13,312	40,996	24.5	75.5
1966....	50,850	12,267	38,583	24.1	75.9
1967....	64,016	12,850	51,166	20.1	79.9
1968....	53,143	12,209	40,934	23.0	77.0
1969....	56,219	7,552	48,667	13.4	86.6
Fruit coctail:					
1960....	39,850	38,905	945	97.6	2.4
1961....	45,781	45,294	487	98.9	1.1
1962....	39,718	38,045	1,673	95.8	4.2
1963....	46,432	42,139	4,293	90.8	9.2
1964....	37,371	31,942	5,429	85.5	14.5
1965....	53,238	42,184	11,054	79.2	20.8
1966....	53,238	42,185	11,053	79.2	20.8
1967....	47,950	37,783	10,167	78.8	21.2
1968....	50,707	36,231	14,476	71.5	28.5
1969....	51,901	44,274	7,627	85.3	14.7

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Apples:	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1960. . . .	1,187	1,182	5	99.6	.4
1961. . . .	827	785	42	94.9	5.1
1962. . . .	502	502	--	10.0	--
1963. . . .	567	393	174	69.3	30.7
1964. . . .	616	346	270	56.2	43.8
1965. . . .	487	456	31	93.6	6.4
1966. . . .	707	508	199	71.9	28.1
1967. . . .	532	402	130	75.6	24.4
1968. . . .	589	266	323	45.2	54.8
1969. . . .	638	342	296	53.6	46.4
Apricots:					
1960. . . .	1,047	458	589	43.7	56.3
1961. . . .	851	479	372	56.3	43.7
1962. . . .	959	300	659	31.3	68.7
1963. . . .	1,019	136	883	13.3	86.7
1964. . . .	1,028	312	716	30.4	69.6
1965. . . .	882	206	676	23.4	76.6
1966. . . .	645	197	448	30.5	69.5
1967. . . .	923	244	679	26.4	73.6
1968. . . .	569	146	423	25.7	74.3
1969. . . .	948	152	796	16.0	84.0
Currants:					
1960. . . .	4,543	125	4,418	2.8	97.2
1961. . . .	3,760	116	3,644	3.1	96.9
1962. . . .	4,554	123	4,431	2.7	97.3
1963. . . .	4,107	240	3,867	5.8	94.2
1964. . . .	4,553	176	4,377	3.9	96.1
1965. . . .	4,393	121	4,272	2.8	97.2
1966. . . .	3,842	110	3,732	2.9	97.1
1967. . . .	4,189	97	4,092	2.3	97.7
1968. . . .	3,968	50	3,918	1.3	98.7
1969. . . .	4,737	375	4,362	7.9	92.1
Dates:					
1960. . . .	24,509	6,304	18,205	25.7	74.3
1961. . . .	16,963	1,568	15,395	9.2	90.8
1962. . . .	13,896	1,080	12,816	7.8	92.2
1963. . . .	17,317	2,845	14,472	16.4	83.6
1964. . . .	13,634	4,332	9,302	31.8	68.2

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Dates-Con.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1965. . . .	15,298	2,468	12,830	16.1	83.9
1966. . . .	7,255	1,480	5,775	20.4	79.6
1967. . . .	23,399	2,006	21,393	8.6	91.4
1968. . . .	7,982	1,416	6,566	17.7	82.3
1969. . . .	20,615	1,989	18,626	9.6	90.4
Figs:					
1960. . . .	3,326	2,355	971	70.8	29.2
1961. . . .	3,489	2,066	1,423	59.2	40.8
1962. . . .	4,276	1,970	2,306	46.1	53.9
1963. . . .	4,057	2,298	1,759	56.6	43.4
1964. . . .	3,848	1,920	1,928	49.9	50.1
1965. . . .	2,185	1,256	929	57.5	42.5
1966. . . .	3,228	1,887	1,341	58.5	41.5
1967. . . .	2,907	1,735	1,172	59.7	40.3
1968. . . .	3,447	1,803	1,644	52.3	47.7
1969. . . .	3,361	1,980	1,381	58.9	41.1
Prunes or plums:					
1960. . . .	11,357	11,198	159	98.6	1.4
1961. . . .	10,728	10,503	225	97.9	2.1
1962. . . .	11,494	11,418	76	99.3	.7
1963. . . .	11,810	11,785	25	99.8	.2
1964. . . .	11,657	11,396	261	97.8	2.2
1965. . . .	12,647	12,612	35	99.7	.3
1966. . . .	10,441	10,437	4	100	--
1967. . . .	10,226	10,184	42	99.6	.4
1968. . . .	9,815	9,794	21	99.8	.2
1969. . . .	9,845	9,639	206	97.9	2.1
Raisins:					
1960. . . .	48,709	18,084	30,625	37.1	62.9
1961. . . .	43,958	15,213	28,745	34.6	65.4
1962. . . .	49,992	15,497	34,495	31.0	69.0
1963. . . .	50,286	13,281	37,005	26.4	73.6
1964. . . .	49,186	13,745	35,441	27.9	72.1
1965. . . .	52,449	13,782	38,667	26.3	73.7
1966. . . .	51,033	13,538	37,495	26.5	73.5
1967. . . .	44,919	13,417	31,502	29.9	70.1
1968. . . .	53,999	11,994	42,005	22.2	77.8
1969. . . .	48,860	10,977	37,883	22.5	77.5

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FROZEN FRUITS

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Cherries:	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1960. . .	4,964	4,938	26	99.5	.5
1961. . .	3,875	3,800	75	98.1	1.9
1962. . .	4,208	4,208	--	100	--
1963. . .	4,307	4.307	--	100	--
1964. . .	1,901	1,901	--	100	--
1965. . .	4,991	4,991	--	100	--
1966. . .	3,520	3,520	--	100	--
1967. . .	1,359	1,359	--	100	--
1968. . .	1,649	1,649	--	100	--
1969. . .	1,878	1,878	--	100	--
Raspberries:					
1960. . .	890	322	568	36.2	63.8
1961. . .	592	58	534	9.8	90.2
1962. . .	746	383	363	51.3	48.7
1963. . .	769	369	400	48.0	52.0
1964. . .	295	81	214	27.5	72.5
1965. . .	382	151	231	39.5	60.5

Commodity and year	Imports into Canada			Market share	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Raspberries-Con.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1966. . . .	198	38	160	19.2	80.8
1967. . . .	244	104	140	42.6	57.4
1968. . . .	848	92	756	10.8	89.2
1969. . . .					
Strawberries:					
1960. . . .	7,714	3,007	4,707	39.0	61.0
1961. . . .	8.157	2.978	5,179	36.5	63.5
1962. . . .	8,442	2,545	5,897	30.1	69.9
1963. . . .	8.227	2,414	5,813	29.3	70.7
1964. . . .	9,478	877	8,601	9.3	90.7
1965. . . .	18,065	2,588	15,477	14.3	85.7
1966. . . .	11,791	969	10,822	8.2	91.8
1967. . . .	11,484	508	10.976	4.4	95.6
1968. . . .	10,513	1,236	9,277	11.8	88.2
1969. . . .	21,183	2,521	18,662	11.9	88.1

Commodity and year	Volume and origin: Total	Volume and origin: U.S.	Volume and origin: Other	Market shares: U.S.	Market shares: Other
	1,000 gal.	*1,000 gal.*	*1,000 gal.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Grape conc., not frozen					
1969. . .	170	71	99	41.8	58.2
Grapefruit, not conc.:					
1960. . .	2,551	2,506	45	98.2	1.8
1961. . .	2,742	2,716	26	99.1	.9
1962. . .	2,678	2,651	27	99.0	1.0
1963. . .	2,114	2,034	80	96.2	3.8
1964. . .	1,461	1,414	47	96.8	3.2
1965. . .	1,751	1,682	69	96.1	3.9
1966. . .	1,698	1,599	99	94.2	5.8
1967. . .	2,591	2,425	166	93.6	6.4
1968. . .	2,137	2,091	46	97.8	2.2
1969. . .	3,012	2,936	76	97.5	2.5
Lemon, not conc.:					
1960. . .	178	177	1	99.4	.6
1961. . .	165	163	2	98.8	1.2
1962. . .	145	144	1	99.3	.7
1963. . .	119	115	4	96.6	3.4
1964. . .	145	136	9	93.8	6.2
1965. . .	177	172	5	97.2	2.8
1966. . .	132	131	1	99.2	.8
1967. . .	92	91	1	98.9	1.1
1968. . .	138	135	3	97.8	2.2
1969. . .	97	92	5	94.8	5.2
Lemon, conc., frozen:					
1960. . .	341	341	–	100	–
1961. . .	383	383	–	100	–
1962. . .	356	356	–	100	–
1963. . .	193	192	1	99.5	.5
1964. . .	103	94	9	91.3	8.7
1965. . .	72	53	19	73.6	26.4
1966. . .	67	67	--	100	–
1967. . .	62	58	4	93.5	6.5
1968. . .	93	59	34	63.4	36.6
1969. . .	109	78	31	71.6	28.4
Lemon, conc., not frozen:					
1960. . .	81	81	–	100	–
1961. . .	97	82	15	84.5	15.5
1962. . .	89	77	12	86.5	13.5
1963. . .	164	126	38	76.8	23.2
1964. . .	118	94	24	79.7	20.3
1965. . .	56	34	22	60.7	39.3
1966. . .	88	41	47	46.6	53.4
1967. . .	101	45	56	44.6	55.4
1968. . .	56	33	23	58.9	41.1
1969. . .	109	78	31	71.6	28.4
Pineapple:					
1960. . .	1,583	1,536	47	97.0	3.0
1961. . .	1,430	1,350	80	94.4	5.6
1962. . .	2,043	1,940	103	95.0	5.0

Commodity and year	Volume and origin: Total	Volume and origin: U.S.	Volume and origin: Other	Market shares: U.S.	Market shares: Other
	1,000 gal.	*1,000 gal.*	*1,000 gal.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Pineapple-con.					
1963. . . .	2,202	2,151	51	97.7	2.3
1964. . . .	1,458	1,365	93	93.6	6.4
1965. . . .	1,592	1,490	102	93.6	6.4
1966. . . .	1,641	1,545	96	94.1	5.9
1967. . . .	2,558	2,471	87	96.6	3.4
1968. . . .	2,047	2,022	25	98.8	1.2
1969. . . .	2,334	1,714	620	73.4	2.6
Orange, not conc.:					
1960. . . .	6,447	6,419	28	99.6	.4
1961. . . .	5,129	4,831	298	94.2	5.8
1962. . . .	5,000	4,982	18	99.6	.4
1963. . . .	4,217	3,922	295	93.0	7.0
1964. . . .	3,729	2,493	1,236	66.9	33.1
1965. . . .	4,149	3,358	791	80.9	19.1
1966. . . .	5,040	4,729	311	93.8	6.2
1967. . . .	6,568	6,074	494	92.5	7.5
1968. . . .	5,113	4,199	914	82.1	17.9
1969. . . .	4,069	3,606	463	88.6	11.4
Orange, conc., frozen:					
1960. . . .	2,811	2,792	19	99.3	.7
1961. . . .	2,917	2,863	54	98.1	1.9
1962. . . .	3,309	3,302	7	99.8	.2
1963. . . .	2,498	2,002	496	80.1	19.9
1964. . . .	2,339	1,646	693	70.4	29.6
1965. . . .	2,361	1,875	486	79.4	20.6
1966. . . .	2,790	1,920	870	68.8	31.2
1967. . . .	3,403	2,842	561	83.5	16.5
1968. . . .	3,772	2,412	1,360	63.9	36.1
1969. . . .	4,123	2,274	1,849	55.2	44.8
Orange, conc., not frozen:					
1960. . . .	361	355	6	98.3	1.7
1961. . . .	432	401	31	92.8	7.2
1962. . . .	401	384	17	95.8	4.2
1963. . . .	543	350	193	64.5	35.5
1964. . . .	553	232	321	42.0	58.0
1965. . . .	248	144	104	58.1	41.9
1966. . . .	234	115	119	49.1	50.9
1967. . . .	184	153	31	83.2	16.8
1968. . . .	237	113	124	47.7	52.3
1969. . . .	291	119	172	40.9	59.1
Tomato:					
1960. . . .	14,455	14,455	–	100	–
1961. . . .	12,308	12,308	--	100	–
1962. . . .	7,099	7,099	–	100	–
1963. . . .	11,988	11,988	–	100	–
1964. . . .	18,124	18,124	–	100	–
1965. . . .	9,806	9,806	–	100	–
1966. . . .	8,027	8,027	–	100	–
1967. . . .	6,072	6,072	–	100	–
1968. . . .	5,353	5,353	--	100	--
1969. . . .	1,140	1,140	–	100	–

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
	1,000 lb.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Artichoke:					
1967	2,793	2,786	7	99.7	.3
1968	2,258	2,251	7	99.7	.3
1969	3,164	3,164	--	100	--
Asparagus:					
1960	4,949	4,852	97	98.0	2.0
1961	5,831	5,735	96	98.4	1.6
1962	4,765	4,611	154	96.8	3.2
1963	5,016	4,901	115	97.7	2.3
1964	6,281	6,044	237	96.2	3.8
1965	7,014	6,813	201	97.1	2.9
1966	6,783	6,712	71	99.0	1.0
1967	7,469	7,181	288	96.1	3.9
1968	9,282	8,797	485	94.8	5.2
1969	8,068	7,519	549	93.2	6.8
Beans, green & wax:					
1960	11,820	11,746	74	99.4	.6
1961	13,501	13,329	172	98.7	1.3
1962	12,158	12,101	57	99.5	.5
1963	14,586	14,497	89	99.4	.6
1964	10,135	10,000	135	98.7	1.3
1965	10,903	10,743	160	98.5	1.5
1966	11,697	11,554	143	98.8	1.2
1967	12,542	12,333	209	98.3	1.7
1968	12,383	12,137	246	98.0	2.0
1969	12,738	12,358	380	97.0	3.0
Broccoli:					
1967	9,730	9,730	--	100	--
1968	12,482	12,479	3	100	--
1969	13,524	13,506	18	99.9	.1
Brussels sprouts:					
1961	4,994	4,918	76	98.5	1.5
1962	4,618	4,618	--	100	--
1963	4,619	3,933	686	85.1	14.9
1964	5,951	5,197	754	87.3	12.7
1965	3,706	3,240	466	87.4	12.6
1966	3,975	3,394	581	85.4	14.6
1967	4,236	3,729	507	88.0	12.0
1968	5,651	4,511	1,140	79.8	20.2
1969	4,984	4,006	978	80.4	19.6
Cabbage:					
1960	72,619	72,002	617	99.2	.8
1961	71,369	70,817	552	99.2	.8
1962	64,588	64,561	27	100	--
1963	68,706	68,292	414	99.4	.6
1964	65,463	64,984	479	99.3	.7
1965	66,620	65,798	822	98.8	1.2
1966	74,028	73,437	591	99.2	.8
1967	84,510	83,224	1,286	98.5	1.5
1968	81,516	81,315	201	99.8	.2
1969	80,328	80,292	36	100	--
Carrots:					
1960	86,213	86,213	--	100	--
1961	80,282	80,282	--	100	--
1962	74,571	74,571	--	100	--

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Carrots-Con.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1963	81,892	81,892	--	100	--
1964	77,072	76,984	88	99.9	.1
1965	78,645	78,639	6	100	--
1966	78,166	78,166	--	100	--
1967	74,124	74,124	--	100	--
1968	88,139	87,990	149	99.8	.2
1969	67,161	67,160	1	100	--
Cauliflower:					
1960	16,104	16,104	--	100	--
1961	17,520	17,488	32	99.8	.2
1962	14,575	14,574	1	100	--
1963	12,450	12,450	--	100	--
1964	13,260	13,260	--	100	--
1965	11,482	11,482	--	100	--
1966	10,776	10,776	--	100	--
1967	12,812	12,744	68	99.5	.5
1968	12,238	12,156	82	99.3	.7
1969	12,703	12,703	--	100	--
Celery:					
1960	104,537	104,537	--	100	--
1961	103,824	103,824	--	100	--
1962	94,379	94,379	--	100	--
1963	104,843	104,843	--	100	--
1964	105,877	105,877	--	100	--
1965	106,509	106,509	--	100	--
1966	104,988	104,988	--	100	--
1967	122,400	122,400	--	100	--
1968	119,818	119,818	--	100	--
1969	123,654	123,654	--	100	--
Corn:					
1961	16,122	16,122	--	100	--
1962	18,578	18,578	--	100	--
1963	20,269	20,269	--	100	--
1964	15,857	15,857	--	100	--
1965	19,825	19,825	--	100	--
1966	21,253	21,253	--	100	--
1967	18,747	18,747	--	100	--
1968	19,134	19,134	--	100	--
1969	24,785	24,785	--	100	--
Cucumbers:					
1960	28,135	27,509	626	97.8	2.2
1961	31,042	29,670	1,372	95.6	4.4
1962	28,765	27,077	1,688	94.1	5.9
1963	30,008	27,588	2,420	91.9	8.1
1964	18,302	16,140	2,162	88.2	11.8
1965	26,034	22,196	3,838	85.3	14.7
1966	45,099	40,517	4,582	89.8	10.2
1967	35,626	30,236	5,390	84.9	15.1
1968	25,349	21,685	3,664	85.5	14.5
1969	36,690	26,396	10,294	71.9	28.1
Lettuce:					
1960	155,668	155,668	--	100	--
1961	172,126	170,677	1,449	99.2	.8
1962	177,492	177,482	10	100	--
1963	189,136	189,136	--	100	--
1964	201,456	201,456	--	100	--
1965	211,984	211,984	--	100	--

Commodity and year	Volume and origin: Total	Volume and origin: U.S.	Volume and origin: Other	Market shares: U.S.	Market shares: Other
Lettuce-Con.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1966	217,672	217,672	--	100	--
1967	243,376	243,376	--	100	--
1968	245,208	245,208	--	100	--
1969	250,760	250,760	--	100	--
Mushrooms:					
1960	937	872	65	93.1	6.9
1961	218	216	2	99.1	.9
1962	924	924	--	100	--
1963	1,818	1,818	--	100	--
1964	1,336	1,336	--	100	--
1965	833	833	--	100	--
1966	1,611	1,611	--	100	--
1967	2,527	2,527	--	100	--
1968	2,187	2,187	--	100	--
1969	2,365	2,365	--	100	--
Onions:[1]					
1961	11,295	11,288	7	99.9	.1
1962	11,353	11,353	--	100	--
1963	11,858	11,845	13	99.9	.1
1964	12,668	12,668	--	100	--
1965	13,680	13,664	16	99.9	.1
1966	14,066	14,016	50	99.6	.4
1967	16,983	16,880	103	99.4	.6
1968	17,547	17,500	47	99.7	.3
1969	16,780	16,726	54	99.7	.3
Parsnips:					
1960	--	--	--	--	--
1961	1,425	1,425	--	100	--
1962	--	--	--	--	--
1963	993	933	--	100	--
1964	901	901	--	100	--
1965	869	869	--	100	--
1966	1,145	1,145	--	100	--
1967	1,322	1,322	--	100	--
1968	1,445	1,445	--	100	--
1969	1,218	1,218	--	100	--
Peas, green:					
1960	2,436	2,043	393	83.9	16.1
1961	2,072	1,604	468	77.4	22.6
1962	1,177	745	432	63.3	36.7
1963	1,289	794	495	61.6	38.4
1964	1,194	634	560	53.1	46.9
1965	1,075	716	359	66.6	33.4
1966	878	477	401	54.3	45.7
1967	940	458	482	48.7	51.3
1968	825	393	432	47.6	52.4
1969	1,355	803	552	59.3	40.7
Peppers:					
1961	13,354	12,758	596	95.5	4.5
1962	15,118	14,523	595	96.1	3.9
1963	16,535	15,752	783	95.3	4.7
1964	16,048	15,330	718	95.5	4.5
1965	19,492	18,158	1,334	93.2	6.8
1966	22,136	19,814	2,322	89.5	10.5
1967	23,747	21,484	2,263	90.5	9.5
1968	25,668	24,150	1,518	94.1	5.9
1969	29,909	26,760	3,149	89.5	10.5

Commodity and year	Volume and origin: Total	Volume and origin: U.S.	Volume and origin: Other	Market shares: U.S.	Market shares: Other
Potatoes, seed:	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1960	12,905	12,905	--	100	--
1961	7,638	7,638	--	100	--
1962	13,507	13,507	--	100	--
1963	5,152	5,152	--	100	--
1964	8,850	8,850	--	100	--
1965	1,842	1,842	--	100	--
1966	11,986	11,986	--	100	--
1967	7,641	7,641	--	100	--
1968	13,428	13,428	--	100	--
1969	6,394	6,394	--	100	--
Potatoes, sweet:					
1960	9,723	9,682	41	99.6	.4
1961	8,711	8,685	26	99.7	.3
1962	9,548	9,489	59	99.4	.6
1963	9,777	9,744	33	99.7	.3
1964	8,850	8,826	24	99.7	.3
1965	9,950	9,918	32	99.7	.3
1966	9,399	9,359	40	99.6	.4
1967	8,122	8,008	114	98.6	1.4
1968	8,604	8,338	266	96.9	3.1
1969	8,354	7,881	473	94.3	5.7
Spinach:					
1960	8,532	8,438	94	98.9	1.1
1961	8,731	8,510	221	97.5	2.5
1962	7,538	7,538	--	100	--
1963	7,000	7,000	--	100	--
1964	6,420	6,420	--	100	--
1965	7,563	7,563	--	100	--
1966	6,582	6,582	--	100	--
1967	7,562	7,538	24	99.7	.3
1968	7,626	6,852	774	89.9	10.1
1969	8,665	8,665	--	100	--
Tomatoes:					
1960	155,891	78,093	77,798	50.1	49.9
1961	162,756	106,784	55,972	65.6	34.4
1962	160,349	101,556	58,793	63.3	36.7
1963	169,145	114,948	54,197	68.0	32.0
1964	168,560	115,179	53,381	68.3	31.7
1965	170,689	113,508	57,181	66.5	33.5
1966	185,497	117,628	67,869	63.4	36.6
1967	192,822	114,764	78,058	59.5	40.5
1968	194,197	125,259	68,938	64.5	35.5
1969	213,837	107,166	106,671	50.1	49.9
Potatoes:[2]					
1960	308,100	308,100	--	100	--
1961	224,885	224,885	--	100	--
1962	152,811	152,811	--	100	--
1963	194,231	194,231	--	100	--
1964	132,784	132,784	--	100	--
1965	141,315	140,899	416	99.7	.3
1966	256,674	256,674	--	100	--
1967	179,761	179,761	--	100	--
1968	243,180	243,180	--	100	--
1969	196,702	196,702	--	100	--

[1] Green, including shallots.

[2] Not elsewhere specified.

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CANNED VEGETABLES

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Asparagus:	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1960. . . .	2,127	2,109	18	99.2	.8
1961. . . .	5,831	5,735	96	98.4	1.6
1962. . . .	864	852	12	98.6	1.4
1963. . . .	744	726	18	97.6	2.4
1964. . . .	808	771	37	95.4	4.6
1965. . . .	482	472	10	97.9	2.1
1966. . . .	456	399	57	87.5	12.5
1967. . . .	496	272	224	54.8	45.2
1968. . . .	593	296	297	49.9	50.1
1969. . . .	600	219	381	36.5	63.5
Beans, baked:					
1960. . . .	4,043	3,925	118	97.1	2.9
1961. . . .	4,178	3,985	193	95.4	4.6
1962. . . .	3,915	3,763	152	96.1	3.9
1963. . . .	5,396	4,926	470	91.3	8.7
1964. . . .	4,421	4,350	71	98.4	1.6
1965. . . .	5,097	5,048	49	99.0	1.0
1966. . . .	4,671	4,566	105	97.8	2.2
1967. . . .	4,188	4,152	36	99.1	.9
1968. . . .	4,604	4,583	21	99.5	.5
1969. . . .	1,010	926	84	91.7	8.3
Carrots:					
1967. . . .	1,965	89	1,876	4.5	95.5
1968. . . .	2,679	168	2,511	6.3	93.7
1969. . . .	3,395	48	3,347	1.4	98.6
Corn:					
1960. . . .	1,916	1,916	--	100	--
1961. . . .	1,117	1,117	--	100	--
1962. . . .	1,007	1,007	--	100	--
1963. . . .	1,319	1,319	--	100	--
1964. . . .	1,083	1,083	--	100	--
1965. . . .	1,746	1,746	--	100	--
1966. . . .	1,575	1,575	--	100	--
1967. . . .	4,899	4,897	2	100	--
1968. . . .	267	256	11	95.9	4.1
1969. . . .	88	85	3	96.6	3.4
Mushrooms:					
1960. . . .	329	153	176	46.5	53.5
1961. . . .	357	118	239	33.1	66.9
1962. . . .	311	57	254	18.3	81.7
1963. . . .	378	11	367	2.9	97.1
1964. . . .	1,587	30	1,557	1.9	98.1
Mushrooms-Con.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1965. . . .	1,558	51	1,507	3.3	96.7
1966. . . .	1,634	117	1,517	7.2	92.8
1967. . . .	3,608	129	3,479	3.6	96.4
1968. . . .	7,702	123	7,579	1.6	98.4
1969. . . .	9,035	217	8,818	2.4	97.6
Pimentos:					
1960. . . .	568	161	407	28.3	71.7
1961. . . .	437	260	177	59.5	40.5
1962. . . .	457	208	249	45.5	54.5
1963. . . .	714	470	244	65.8	34.2
1964. . . .	612	327	285	53.4	46.6
1965. . . .	549	318	231	57.9	42.1
1966. . . .	856	708	148	82.7	17.3
1967. . . .	1,452	608	844	41.9	58.1
1968. . . .	1,180	870	310	73.7	26.3
1969. . . .	1,053	792	261	75.2	24.8
Potatoes:					
1967. . . .	152	128	24	84.2	15.8
1968. . . .	233	175	58	75.1	24.9
1969. . . .	338	295	43	87.3	12.7
Tomatoes:[1]					
1960. . . .	22,844	10,462	12,382	45.8	54.2
1961. . . .	18,947	2,689	16,258	14.2	85.8
1962. . . .	9,965	1,232	8,733	12.4	87.6
1963. . . .	13,065	2,365	10,700	18.1	81.9
1964. . . .	24,649	10,362	14,287	42.1	57.9
1965. . . .	33,257	16,501	16,756	49.6	50.4
1966. . . .	27,087	11,716	15,371	43.3	56.7
1967. . . .	34,332	7,878	26,454	22.9	77.1
1968. . . .	23,496	7,006	16,490	29.8	70.2
1969. . . .	39,277	15,453	23,824	39.3	60.7
Tomato paste:					
1960. . . .	20,707	11,059	9,648	53.4	46.6
1961. . . .	20,281	8,609	11,672	42.4	57.6
1962. . . .	23,330	7,217	16,113	30.9	69.1
1963. . . .	34,941	12,210	22,731	34.9	65.1
1964. . . .	20,297	8,041	12,256	39.6	60.4
1965. . . .	39,955	10,903	29,052	27.9	72.1
1966. . . .	47,612	6,765	40,847	14.2	85.8
1967. . . .	55,903	5,059	50,844	11.1	88.9
1968. . . .	53,086	6,228	46,858	11.7	88.3
1969. . . .	58,403	12,375	46,028	21.2	78.8

[1] Not elsewhere specified.

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FROZEN VEGETABLES

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Beans, green & wax:	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1964. . . .	264	264	–	100	–
1965. . . .	866	866	–	100	–
1966. . . .	150	150	–	100	–
1967. . . .	229	229	–	100	–
1968. . . .	236	236	–	100	–
1969. . . .	384	304	80	79.2	20.8
Beans, Lima:					
1964. . . .	1,219	1,198	21	98.3	1.7
1965. . . .	1,136	1,136	–	100	–
1966. . . .	1,025	1,021	4	99.6	.4
1967. . . .	391	380	11	97.2	2.8
1968. . . .	637	610	27	95.8	4.2
1969. . . .	680	630	50	92.6	7.4
Broccoli:					
1964. . . .	336	336	–	100	–
1965. . . .	128	128	–	100	–
1966. . . .	508	508	–	100	–
1967. . . .	924	924	–	100	–
1968. . . .	397	397	–	100	–
1969. . . .	774	774	–	100	–
Carrots:					
1963. . . .	971	971	–	100	–
1964. . . .	600	600	–	100	–
1965. . . .	1,039	1,039	–	100	–
1966. . . .	1,194	1,194	–	100	–
1967. . . .	1,212	1,212	–	100	–
Carrots-Con.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1968. . . .	3,520	3,520	–	100	–
1969. . . .	3,085	3,081	4	99.9	.1
Peas:					
1964. . . .	1,353	1,353	–	100	–
1965. . . .	76	73	3	96.1	3.9
1966. . . .	386	386	–	100	–
1967. . . .	4,045	4,045	–	100	–
1968. . . .	4,757	4,757	–	100	–
1969. . . .	2,868	2,868	–	100	–
Potato products:					
1963. . . .	391	391	–	100	–
1964. . . .	293	293	–	100	–
1965. . . .	220	220	–	100	–
1966. . . .	1,595	1,595	–	100	–
1967. . . .	3,237	3,237	–	100	–
1968. . . .	3,299	3,299	–	100	–
1969. . . .	1,225	1,170	55	95.5	4.5
Spinach:					
1963. . . .	1,454	1,454	–	100	–
1964. . . .	1,312	1,312	–	100	–
1965. . . .	1,312	1,312	–	100	–
1966. . . .	1,651	1,651	–	100	–
1967. . . .	1,698	1,698	–	100	–
1968. . . .	1,884	1,884	–	100	–
1969. . . .	1,880	1,880	–	100	–

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Almonds, unshelled:	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Percent	Percent
1960. . . .	1,380	910	470	65.9	34.1
1961. . . .	1,547	242	1,305	15.6	84.4
1962. . . .	1,057	181	876	17.1	82.9
1963. . . .	1,129	838	291	74.2	25.8
1964. . . .	976	159	817	16.3	83.7
1965. . . .	1,138	406	732	35.7	64.3
1966. . . .	845	231	614	27.3	72.7
1967. . . .	1,024	286	738	27.9	72.1
1968. . . .	1,229	318	911	25.9	74.1
1969. . . .	1,095	436	659	39.8	60.2
Filberts, unshelled:					
1960. . . .	1,822	130	1,692	7.1	92.9
1961. . . .	1,729	279	1,450	16.1	83.9
1962. . . .	766	343	423	44.8	55.2
1963. . . .	1,167	347	820	29.7	70.3
1964. . . .	1,514	184	1,330	12.2	87.8
1965. . . .	1,499	462	1,037	30.8	69.2
1966. . . .	1,420	610	810	43.0	57.0
1967. . . .	1,467	476	991	32.4	67.6
1968. . . .	1,659	281	1,378	16.9	83.1
1969. . . .	1,262	672	590	53.2	46.8
Pecans, unshelled:					
1960. . . .	356	356	–	100	–
1961. . . .	460	460	–	100	–
1962. . . .	378	378	–	100	–
1963. . . .	527	527	–	100	–
1964. . . .	573	573	–	100	–
1965. . . .	663	663	–	100	–
1966. . . .	393	393	–	100	–
1967. . . .	270	270	–	100	–
1968. . . .	283	283	–	100	–
1969. . . .	336	336	–	100	–
Walnuts, unshelled:					
1960. . . .	2,182	1,915	267	87.8	12.2
1961. . . .	2,347	1,590	757	67.7	32.2
1962. . . .	2,362	1,635	727	69.2	30.8
1963. . . .	2,284	1,847	437	80.9	19.1
1964. . . .	2,222	1,912	310	86.0	14.0
1965. . . .	2,468	2,468	–	100	–
1966. . . .	3,036	2,417	619	79.6	20.4
1967. . . .	2,503	2,481	22	99.1	.9
1968. . . .	2,648	2,483	165	93.8	6.2
1969. . . .	2,243	2,065	178	92.1	7.9
Almonds, shelled or roasted:					
1960. . . .	2,653	922	1,731	34.8	65.2
1961. . . .	2,887	647	2,240	22.4	77.6
Almonds, shelled or roasted-Con.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Percent	Percent
1962. . . .	2,880	911	1,969	31.6	68.4
1963. . . .	2,721	1,598	1,123	58.7	41.3
1964. . . .	3,018	1,319	1,699	43.7	56.3
1965. . . .	2,946	1,640	1,306	55.7	44.3
1966. . . .	2,943	1,835	1,108	62.4	37.6
1967. . . .	3,073	1,993	1,080	64.9	35.1
1968. . . .	3,515	2,596	919	73.9	26.1
1969. . . .	3,458	2,650	808	76.6	23.4
Filberts, shelled or roasted:					
1960. . . .	1,445	203	1,242	14.0	86.0
1961. . . .	916	58	858	6.3	93.7
1962. . . .	1,414	412	1,002	29.1	70.9
1963. . . .	1,045	5	1,040	.5	99.5
1964. . . .	1,082	21	1,061	1.9	98.1
1965. . . .	1,408	476	932	33.8	66.2
1966. . . .	1,249	290	959	23.2	76.8
1967. . . .	1,857	415	1,442	22.3	77.7
1968. . . .	1,004	41	963	4.1	95.9
1969. . . .	1,439	236	1,203	16.4	83.6
Pecans, shelled or roasted:					
1960. . . .	909	909	–	100	–
1961. . . .	1,128	1,128	–	100	–
1962. . . .	1,160	1,160	–	100	–
1963. . . .	950	950	–	100	–
1964. . . .	1,378	1,378	–	100	–
1965. . . .	1,344	1,344	–	100	–
1966. . . .	1,621	1,621	–	100	–
1967. . . .	1,376	1,376	–	100	–
1968. . . .	1,659	1,659	–	100	–
1969. . . .	1,284	1,284	–	100	–
Walnuts, shelled or roasted:					
1960. . . .	9,253	105	9,148	1.1	98.9
1961. . . .	7,660	60	7,600	.8	99.2
1962. . . .	6,961	149	6,812	2.1	97.9
1963. . . .	6,710	93	6,617	1.4	98.6
1964. . . .	6,722	74	6,648	1.1	98.9
1965. . . .	8,119	87	8,032	1.1	98.9
1966. . . .	8,349	130	8,219	1.6	98.4
1967. . . .	8,089	168	7,921	2.1	97.9
1968. . . .	7,469	58	7,411	.8	99.2
1969. . . .	9,527	754	8,773	7.9	92.1

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Hops, incl. lupulin:	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1963	2,082	1,918	164	92.1	7.9
1964	2,296	2,123	173	92.5	7.5
1965	1,958	1,801	157	92.0	8.0
1966	1,945	1,856	89	95.4	4.6
1967	1,353	1,272	81	94.0	6.0
1968	3,236	3,139	97	97.0	3.0
1969	2,628	2,335	293	88.9	11.1
Pectin:					
1960	477	217	260	45.5	54.5
1961	509	335	174	65.8	34.2
1962	408	306	102	75.0	25.0
1963	557	306	251	54.9	45.1
1964	501	288	213	57.5	42.5
1965	647	404	243	62.4	37.6
1966	464	321	143	69.2	30.8
1967	705	395	310	56.0	44.0
1968	584	324	260	55.5	44.5
1969	546	297	249	54.4	45.6
Lemon & orange oils:					
1960	246	212	34	86.2	13.8
1961	189	161	28	85.2	14.8
1962	184	148	36	80.4	19.6
1963	181	132	49	72.9	27.1
1964	443	333	110	75.2	24.8
1965	253	208	45	82.2	17.8
1966	289	235	54	81.3	18.7

Commodity and year	Volume and origin			Market shares	
	Total	U.S.	Other	U.S.	Other
Lemon & orange oils-Con.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1967	326	273	53	83.7	16.3
1968	341	290	51	85.0	15.0
1969	497	368	129	74.0	26.0
Instant mashed potatoes:					
1967	478	446	32	93.3	6.7
1968	1,597	1,555	42	97.4	2.6
1969	1,376	1,361	15	98.9	1.1
Potatoes, dried, nes:					
1967	276	265	11	96.0	4.0
1968	2,429	2,409	20	99.2	.8
1969	999	948	51	94.9	5.1
Olives, preserved:					
1960	13,032	1,700	11,332	13.0	87.0
1961	12,969	2,611	10,358	20.1	79.9
1962	11,016	2,585	8,431	23.5	76.5
1963	9,534	892	8,642	9.4	90.6
1964	11,941	1,520	10,421	12.7	87.3
1965	8,490	1,243	7,247	14.6	85.4
1966	12,980	1,781	11,199	13.7	86.3
1967	11,085	1,574	9,511	14.2	85.8
1968	14,234	1,340	12,894	9.4	90.6
1969	13,230	957	12,273	7.2	92.8

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FAS-M-226